SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1882.

THE KOLHAPORE DEFAMATION CASE.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, the case in which Bal Gangadhar Tilak, the editor of the *Mahratta* newspaper, is charged with libelling Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve, the State Karbharie of Kolhapore, came on before Mr. Webb for further hearing.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Pherozeshaw Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Shapoorjee and Thakurdas, conducted the defence.

Mr. Shunker Moroba Ranade, being recalled, said.—I could not find the issues of the *Mahratta* of the 8th and 15th January. I made inquiries, but the papers could not be found.

Mr. Inverarity.—Have you written articles against Mr. Barve in *Native Opinion*?

Mr. Mehta objected to the question as irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity said the object of the question was to show that the witness was connected with the libels with which the defendants were charged. He was the agent of the defendants in Bombay, employed for the purpose of distributing the copies of the *Mahratta*. As he pretended total ignorance of the issues in which the libels appeared, it was necessary to show that he was connected with the defendants.

Mr. Mehta remarked that no reason had yet been brought forward by Mr. Inverarity to discredit the witness.

His Worship ruled that Mr. Inverarity's question was not relevant. The examination of Shunker M. Ranade was continued. He said.—I do not know where Vishnu, who was the distributor of the copies of the *Mahratta*, lives. I dismissed him on account of his misbehaviour. He spoke harshly to some of the subscribers.

Mr. Pherozeshaw reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

Mr. Inverarity mentioned to the court that he had called upon the accused to produce the three letters referred to in the article of the 8th January.

Mr. Mehta said he had not got them, adding that notice had been given to him only at 10-45 o'clock that morning.

Mr. Inverarity.—Well, is that the ground for not producing them?

Mr. Mehta.—No, we say that we cannot produce those documents because we have not got them.

Mr. Inverarity asked his Worship to make a note of this. He also said that the letters were dated the 14th October, 1880, the 28th October, 1881, and the 17th November, 1881, respectively.

Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve deposed.—I entered Government service in the year 1856. I was originally in the Educational Department, and was afterwards, in 1865, appointed Deputy Collector and Magistrate at Belgaum. In June, 1870, I was appointd State Karbaree of Kolhapore, and have been so ever since. In June last I was made a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. In November, 1870, the late Raja of Kolhapore died in Italy, and in October, 1871, the present Maharaja was adopted by the surviving widows of the late Maharaja. His natural father was one Dinkerrao, and his natural mother one Radhabai. His natural parents lived with him at the palace for about a year after the adoption. They were eventually removed from the palace. Mr. Hammick, of the Civil Service, was the guardian of the Maharaja at the time, and he had the control of the Maharaja's living and education. It was found that their presence interfered to a certain extent with the education and proper discipline of the young Maharaja, and steps were taken to remove them. In consequence of Mr. Hammick's reports to the Political Agent, they were removed. The orders given by the Political Agent for the removal were carried out by me. Mr. Hammick continued guardian till August, 1877, and Mr. Stewart was appointed in March, 1878. In May, 1878, the present Maharaja married. In September of the same year I was appointed on the Famine Commission. In my absence Mr. Kelkar acted for me until my return in May 1879. While I was away on famine duty the Maharaja was sent to the Rajkoomar College at Rajkote, two of his friends accompanying him as companions. Their names are Nipinkar and Mhaisagar. The Maharaja was accompanied to Rajkote by his tutor Balaji Prabhakar Moduck. The Maharaja stayed at Rajkote till April, 1879, when he returned to Kolhapore for a holiday. On the 9th June, 1879, he went back to Rajkote, accompanied by his tutor, Mr. Moduck, and his two friends as before. Some time after he got to Rajkote reports were received as to his health. I have been able to find some of the letters from him about that time. On the 29th July, 1879, I received a letter from Mr. Moduck.

Mr. Inverarity read the letter, which is as follows:—

"Rao Bahadoor Mahadew Wassoodew Barve.—.... Since Raja's late illness I observed some striking change in him, and I was therefore watching to see how long it continues, that I may be able to communicate to you some permanent improvement in him. I am now glad to state that he is now considerably improved, and I have strong hopes of his coming to the old level in the course of a short time. At any rate he has continued in this improved state for the last eight days, and there are no signs of his going back soon. I shall tell you how far he has changed. He has quite forgotten most of his vagaries, with which his head was teeming up to the time of his illness, even during the first three days of his illness. He is now fully convinced that he is not deposed, Bonahab has not taken his place, he is not transported to Rajkote for good, and lastly, Government is not going to poison him; so much so, that he often expresses his wonder how he thought so, how he heard, and how he believed, &c. Now he does not smell everything he has to take; he eats three times as before; he plays with his companions Balasahib, Kedarrao, &c., as well as with myself and Mr. Limaji, and never sits alone musing about his absurd vagaries. He looks more jolly and talks with others, and mixes in company. The last two things must be taken in a very limited sense. For he never liked to join in company, and talk and be merry with friends. So far good results are achieved. All that he is anxious of is, how he can stay at Kolhapore, and avoid coming here again; secondly, how he will be able to govern his principality, for which he thinks himself incompetent. These are the only two things which occupy the vacant hours of his mind. It is to be seen whether he reverts to his old vagaries again. I think and hope he will not, most probably. I cannot say to what all this is to be attributed. He received one letter from his father after Mr. Rambhao left. That did not change him much, though it did to a certain extent. When he got fever, he was very refractory at first: he flatly refused to take medicine, he told the doctor he had sworn not to take it, and he would not take. The doctor was just like Colonel Schneider. He at once told him that he must take, otherwise he would pour it down his throat forcibly. He took a wineglassful of the diaphoretic which he was going to give the Raja. He gave me a similar dose. Then the Raja only sipped and put it aside. Then he held his head and told him to open his mouth, and poured the whole medicine, and told him he must take two more doses during the night. He only took one and did not perspire. Next day he drank the fever mixture, though with hesitation, not at proper times. The third day he was worse with some pain in his chest on account of indigestion, and looked helpless, and told me to call the doctor himself. Before that he entreated me not to call the Doctor, and not to give him his medicine. Then, when the doctor came, he spoke to him very tauntingly about his oath, his suspicions about poison, &c. Then every day when he came he asked him and questioned him about those things, and every time gave every good advice in a manner to remove all those bad things from his head. After he took emetic, he felt relieved, and got better day by day. The fever was of a very simple kind. He is now quite well. Iron mixture, which he takes, is restoring his strength fully. Besides, he now eats well, and is jolly and seldom sad. These have combined to improve his health. During the latter days of his illness (they were only five) he received a letter from his father. He did not show it to me, but tore it to pieces, from which I could make nothing. It also disappointed him in his requests more probably. Anyhow since his illness he is turning a good boy as before. Mr. Macnaghten, as well as myself, are treating him all along very kindly. He asks for biscuits and English fruits preserved in syrups I had brought from Poona, and other good things for him. He used to eat them now and then. He received Colonel's letters up to his last illness with indifference. He answered them with reluctance. He also wrote a letter to elder Ranisaheb Maharaja in his own hand. He also lately wrote to Balasaheb Gaikwad and Abasahib Kagalhar. These are the particulars which happened since I wrote you last. Jamdar has got fever at last. He is perspiring, Palsule is well. Three grooms are now suffering. I am not well. I am not enjoying very good health on account of the bad weather. It has commenced to rain from this morning. If it continues all will be well soon. I shall certainly feel better if the Raja continues what he is now. More in my next. Thanks for inquiring after my men. The Raja sees Colonel Barton and Capt. Stace occasionally, but he is not very free with them. Last time, when he saw them in the College, he spoke with them as he ought to speak. Before he generally avoided talking with them much."

Another letter written on the 9th September by Mr. Moduck to the prosecutor was as follows:—

"I am glad that His Highness the Maharaja is now free from fever. He got no fever yesterday as well as to-day. It has made him a little weak. The doctor is going to give him some strengthening medicine after two days. All the servants are well to-day. The two or three who got fever for the third time are better. The Jamdar and Palsule Baojee coachman, and Shetaram are well. Mr. Macnaghten is also suffering from fever. He did not come to the College for eight days. He seems to get hopeless about our august master. He appears to try to get rid of him if possible. From what he says, he wanted to propose to remove him from the College and to send him for travels for two or more years under a European officer and a native tutor. By moving about and seeing different things he may learn more, and forget all his stupid ideas. Do not speak about this to the Colonel. Perhaps Mr. Macnaghten may change, and may not write anything about it. He will think twice before he will be prepared to part with the Raja; he is the must distinguished of his pupils by rank. Unless he is totally disappointed of improving him he will not like to propose anything of the kind. If he means to write, he may do so soon. I only tell you what I heard him talk about my charge with others. He did not say anything of the kind to me as yet. The Raja's mind is not likely to be free from his stupid ideas if he will be allowed to see his father often and have a talk on the subject. It will be better, perhaps, if he will not see him at all when he goes back. His father is a resident of Kolhapore. There is no likelihood of his going out anywhere. What have you thought about it? At least he should not come to the Raja's bungalow without the permission of the Political Agent."

A third letter, dated 20th September, written to Mr. Barve was as under:—

"His Highness the Maharaja is just the same. The College theatricals took place last night. Somehow I took him to see the theatricals. He took a seat quite behind. Mr. Macnaghten brought him to the front. He sat there for two minutes, and suddenly left the hall, saying that he felt some severe pain in his chest. Then he could not be prevailed upon to come by anybody. * * * Yesterday morning the Raja gave up talking with anybody, like the other day. To-day he is well and talks. He refuses now to take any medicine only, but eats well."

Mr. Barve continued.—There is also a letter of the 25th September from Colonel Schneider, the Political Agent at Kolhapore enclosing a letter from the Doctor at Rajkote. Another letter from Col. Schneider, dated 29th September, 1879, received by Mr. Barve, was as follows:—

"Modah kept me informed by telegram of the progress of the party. One telegram startled me. I was afraid the patient had been violent. Modah promised particulars from Bombay. Your telegram from Bombay, after seeing Raja, is reassuring. I suppose I shall hear to-morrow what the Doctors have to say. Of course you have been told that the Governor prefers not to see Raja; thinks it would be no use. I can form no idea of what we shall have to do with the lad till I hear what the Doctors say. I shall be glad if Mr. Hammick comes back, if only for a short time, as the Raja knows him and will be less likely to be upset than if he has a new Guardian, who will take time to learn what his pupil's temperament is."

Witness continued.—On the 27th of September a telegram was received from Mr. Moduck at Ahmedabad to the following effect:—"Arrived safe; leave to-morrow. Desperate since yesterday. Watching day and night. Taking precautions." On the 29th September I received a letter from Colonel Schneider with reference to the Maharaja. I was sent by him to Bombay to meet the Maharaja.

Mr. Barve further said.—I think the Maharaja arrived in Bombay about the 25th Sept., *i. e.*, before I arrived here. I have a letter of the 30th Sept. from Col. Schneider—the following is aportion:—

"Received yours last night. I gather from it that the patient had given way to violence on the road. I guessed as much from Modak's telegrams from Wadhwan. I trust that there may be in repetition of it now. I have received a Government Resolution (confidential) in reply to my official report on the state of His Highness. It says he need not return to Rajkot, unless I think him sufficiently improved in the vacation to warrant such an arrangement. As things are at present, there is no chance of his going. I shall to-day probably here further from you. All well here.

The witness received a further letter from Col. Schneider, dated the 6th October, 1879:—So it turns out His Highness has been up to tricks. I have long suspected this, and so did even the doctors Knowing it, we can now see to it, and time will cure him. I doubt Mahableshwar or any place will do him good. Kolhapur is the best place for him."

The witness continued.—In Bombay the Maharaja was examined by Drs. Hunter, Cook, and Murphy, and they made a report to Government. I received a telegram from Colonel Schneider not to allow Radhabai to see the Maharaja, and I only carried out the order. She wanted to see and live with him. I showed Dr. Hunter the letter and the telegram received from Colonel Schneider.

Mr. Inverarity.—What did Dr. Hunter say?

Mr. Mehta.—I object to that, sir.

Mr. Inverarity said that he must prove that Mr. Barve had the doctor's advice in the matter. It was open to Mr. Barve to give direct evidence of what the doctor had told him.

Mr. Mehta.—Then the doctor himself ought to be called.

His Worship overruled the objection, but consented to make a note of it.

Witness: Dr. Hunter said to me that she might be allowed to see the Maharaja for a day or two, but must not be allowed to live with him, which was accordingly done. I acted entirely under the instructions of Colonel Schneider and the doctor in what I did at that time. I produce letters written by Col. Schneider to me at various times in Oct. 1879.

They were all read and put in along with the others:—

"As regards your waiting in Bombay, or going with the Raja to the hills, if the doctors insist on your going, of course it must be; but I hope they will allow the Raja to come here for a short time first. It will be much better. We could then get together all necessary kit and servants, and make all arrangements which cannot so well be done from Bombay. I will write to Dr. Hunter to-morrow."

"I am truly rejoiced to hear such a good account of the Raja. I hope you will take him out in the harbour, as you will have to look well after him, but I should doubt any attempt there. He would be frightened at the appearance of the sea. I trust Doctor Hunter will allow him to return here prior to going to the hills. Any amusement will be good for the Raja, but if his malady is generally known, it will perhaps be awkward taking him to the theatre unless you go strictly as private individuals. Any amusements where there is no crowd will be better for him; but you must do what the Doctors tell you. The post just in. Evidently you don't feel so sure about the Raja. Now I have to tell you that we are certain not to have Mr. Hammick, but in his place a complete stranger—one who has to learn everything. How can I send the Raja to Mahableshwar with such a man."

"The Khasgi Karbhari has just come up to report that Dinkerrao's wife and her sister—two women and a man left this surreptitiously to-day at noon in a phæton *en route* for Bombay. They gave no notice to anyone, and Dinkerrao says their departure was even unknown to him? This, of course, is false. I shall telegraph to you in the morning, and you will be on the alert. It is a question whether the Raja should be allowed to see any of these people; it will only excite him ask the Doctors. It is a sly trick. Yours of 12th just arrived. You think the Raja better, but his actions do not show it. When decided about Mahableshwar, I will send men and servants."

"The Khasgi Karbhari is very stupid. I was averse to the interviews with the mother from the first; thought the doctors would be. I fully expected she would give money. I said so. You have a lot of men up at Mahableshwar. If necessary I will send a small lot more."

"A Government Resolution has come commenting on the doctors' report on the Raja. They say they look favourably on the ultimate result. Government say you are to remain for some weeks with Raja. Under these circumstances I think I must send at once for Kelkar to help me with the work. If he only stays 3 weeks, I should think that you will be able to come back by that time. I am glad the doctors have objected to Raja's mother seeing him again, I have been much averse to these interviews from the first; sure they could do no good, and a good deal of harm."

Mr. Inverarity.—Now, I ask to state what was the effect of the Maharaja's mother seeing him?

Witness.—The Maharaja did not seem to improve by her visit. The doctor stopped the visit after two or three days. I went to Mahableshwar with the Maharaja under the orders of Col. Schneider. Dr. Murphy, who had been placed in charge of the Maharaja, joined us there. About that time Mr. Cox was appointed Guardian of the Maharaja. I produce a letter from Col. Schneider, dated the 7th November, 1879:—

"To-day's post brought me a bundle of numbers of *Native Opinion*, sent by the Editor, I presume. I see the Editor is fighting the *Times of India* about the paragraph which appeared in that paper anent the Raja. It is truly a case of "save me from my friends;" they are simply dragging the Raja's name through the dirt for the sake of argument. The Editor, of *Native Opinion* evidently hopes I shall say something which I shall not do. I am sorry for the above of you in the native paper. Keep silence—do not make any sign; better to let them fight it out and forget. I regret the Raja was not so well; perhaps we could not expect a perfect cure in a few days."

Witness—After I refused to allow the mother further access to the Maharaja, articles appeared against me in the native papers.

Mr. Mehta objected to the last answer, saying it was irrelevant.

Mr. Inverarity said his case was to show that Radhabai had inspired those articles. She and her agent Nana Bhide adopted that means of annoying Mr. Barve, after they had been prevented from visiting the Maharaja.

Witness.—Col. Schneider directed me to take no notice of the articles in the native papers. I received a letter from Col. Schneider, dated the 11th November, 1879, of which a portion is given below:—

"Kelkar was saying that you don't care to remain there, and would like to return. I can understand this, but you are there by Government order, and unless Dr. Murphy is quite agreeable to your leaving I do not see how you could. There is a rumour in the town about the Raja jumping out of the carriage. So you have a special correspondent on the spot. Look him up."

Witness continued.—I did not like to stop at Mahableshwar, I wanted to return to Kolhapore, but Col. Schneider would not let me come back. Col. Parr succeeded Col. Schneider as Political Agent in September, 1879. In January, 1880. I had to leave Mahableshwar, and did not rejoin the Maharaja un til the 14th May, 1880. The Maharaja was at the Neilgerries with Dr. Murphy. I returned with the Maharaja on the 13th June, 1880. The Maharaja was examined by Drs. Cook, Beattie, and Murphy at Poona, and they made a report to Government. In consequence of the doctor's advice, all the attendants of the Maharaja were changed, so as to have new associations about him. The old servants were sent back to Kolhapore. A European warder was appointed after I left in July, 1880, and the Maharaja remained in charge of Dr. Murphy and Mr. Cox. The Maharaja remained away from Kolhapore until June, 1881. I was not with the Maharaja between July, 1880, and June, 1881, during which interval I had nothing whatever to do with him. In June, 1881, the Maharaja returned to Kolhapore, and Mr. Cox, his Guardian, Mr. Nerelkar, his tutor, also came with him. Mr. Cox lived in a bungalow close to where the Maharaja lived. In September, 1881, Dr. Maconachie came to Kolhapore to examine the Maharaja and make a report to Government. Private Green was appointed to be the European warder of the Maharaja, at the suggestion of the Political Agent. Major Reeves. On the 5th November the Maharaja left Kolhapore for Poona, Mr. Cox and Green accompanying him. His mother Radhabai also accompanied him. When Radhabai came to Kolhapore in October she asked to live with the Maharaja, and was allowed to do so. I remained at Kolhapore. The Maharaja has remained at Poona ever since.

Mr. Inverarity.—Have you seen him since that time?

Witness.—No, I have not seen him, since November, 1881, and had nothing to do with him.

Mr. Inverarity.—As State Karbhari of Kolhapore, have you anything to do with the personal superintendence of the Maharaja?

Witness.—No. I do not think that the Maharaja's insanity was caused by me, or by anything I have done to him. In anything I have done, I have always acted under the directions of the Political Agent. The Maharaja has been kindly treated all along by me. Mr. Cox and Mr. Green are also treating him kindly. Reports have been made to me of the Maharaja's tricks. They were not innocent tricks. The servants about him reported them to me.

Mr. Mehta reserved his cross-examination of the witness.

Dr. Patrick Murphy.—I am a Surgeon-Major in the Bombay Army and was Superintendent of the Lunatic Colaba Asylum. In October, 1879, I, with Drs. Hunter and Cook, examined the Maharaja of Kolhapore in Bombay. He was suffering from melancholia accompanied with delusions. In November, 1879, I was appointed medical officer in charge of the Maharaja. I travelled about with him, believing change of air and scenery might do him good. I went with him to Mahableshwar, Poona, Sholapore, Bellary, Madras, Conoor, Ootacamund, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, and Pondicherry. Mr. Barve did not join us till we reached Ootacamund. He (Mr. Barve) was very solicitous for the Maharaja's health. In my opinion, the Maharaja had a strong hereditary predisposition to insanity. A vicious habit was the immediate exciting cause of the insanity. He grew better when we first went to Mahableshwar. He got worse after we left for our travels. In Madras he was in an excited state, but his excitement grew worse at Ootacamund. Shortly after Mr. Barve joined at Ootacamund we went to Poona. At Poona the Maharaja passed into a state of dementia. He was in that state when I ceased to attend him in April, 1881. I know Mr. Rambhow Anaparker. He was with our party at Mahableshwur, and remained with us till Mr. Barve left in July, 1880. He seemed to be well disposed to the Maharaja. The Maharaja was particularly fond of Rambhow's company.

Mr. Inverarity.—Did the Maharaja like or dislike Mr. Barve?

Witness.—He liked him very much, as it seemed to me. I questioned the Maharaja on the subject, and he told me he liked him very much. Mr. Moduck, the tutor, was also well disposed towards the Maharaja. After we left Mahableshwur, the first place where the Maharaja grew worse was Coonoor. That was before Mr. Barve joined our party.

Mr. Inverarity.—Is there the slightest foundation for the assertion that Mr. Barve had anything to do with the insanity of the Maharaja?

Mr. Mehta objected, but the objection was overruled by his Worship, who was asked to take a note of it.

Dr. Murphy continued.—I have glanced through some of the articles in the *Mahratta*. I have read the last few articles referring to the letters.

Mr. Inverarity.—Was there the slightest foundation for the aspersions cast upon Mr. Barve in the articles libelling that gentleman?

Mr. Mehta objected, saying that Dr. Murphy could only give an opinion upon medical matters, and beyond that he could speak only upon the facts which he knew.

Mr. Inverarity then said he would put the question in another form. (To witness.) While you were in attendance on the Maharaja had you the slightest reason to suppose that Mr. Barve had conspired to make the Maharaja insane?

Witness.—No; the Maharaja's insanity was entirely unconnected with Mr. Barve. In July, 1880, all the surroundings of the Maharaja were changed, except myself. It was done to remove all the old associations from his mind. That was done under my advice. I also made reports to Government on the 4th July, 1880, with Drs. Beattie and Cook, and in February or March, 1881, I made another report with Dr. Beattie on the Maharaja's health. I saw the natural mother of the Maharaja at Poona. I was present when she saw the Maharaja. She told me she was pleased with what had been done for the Maharaja. The visit seemed to have no effect on the Maharaja. He recognised her when she visited him. I did not listen to their conversation. I left them together for several hours. I saw the Maharaja a few days ago. He is now in a state of confirmed dementia, and is incurable. He had been observed repeating his bad habit every day while he was in a state of excitement. He was watched day and night.

The cross-examination of the above witness was also reserved.

Waman Shivram Apte.—I am an occasional contributor to the *Mahratta*, but not a recognised editor. I am also an occasional contributor to the *Kesari*. I am not one of the proprietors of either of the two papers. I know the handwriting of the accused. The petition which is shown to me has been signed by him, as well as by me. It is also signed by Gopal Gunesh Agarkar.

Mr. Inverarity.—Is the statement in that document that you are one of the editors of the *Mahratta* and the *Kesari* then false?

Witness.—It is said so there, but the statement is not very accurate. The document was a confidential communication addressed to Government.

Mr. Inverarity.—No doubt you wished it to be confidential. (The question was repeated.)

Witness.—When the prospectuses of the papers were issued about a year back, my name was given out as one of the editors.

Mr. Inverarity.—But the point is this, why did you falsely describe yourself as an editor in the petition?

Mr. Mehta objected to the word "falsely" in the above question.

Mr. Inverarity therefore asked if the statement was true or false.

Witness.—I say it is not accurate. I have read the articles referring to Mr. Barve. I do not know who wrote them. Reference has been made to certain letters there. I have seen the originals of the letters which were brought by Mr. Tilak That was a day or two before the petition. We live together. I did not ask Tilak where he got the letters from, nor did he tell me anything to that effect. I have no idea. I did not care to know how Mr. Tilak obtained those letters. I know Mr. Barve's handwriting, but am not familiar with it. I have never seen him write. I have seen authentic letters in the possession of others written by him. I received no letter from him myself. Mr. Tilak told me that the letters were there, and that he was going to send up a petition containing the information embodied in them, to Government. The petition was drawn up by Mr. Tilak himself, and was in his handwriting. I know Nana Bhide by sight. I cannot say that he gave those letters to Mr. Tilak. I saw Nana Bhide once or twice at our house. He probably came to see Mr. Tilak. He was there about eight days before the petition was sent. Mr. Tilak asked me to sign it. Gopal Gunesh Agarkar lives with us. I do not know Gopal was persuaded to sign it. I do not know where the originals of the letters are. The last occasion I saw them they were in Mr. Tilak's hands. I cannot produce them. They might be with Mr. Tilak. I have not ascertained whether they are with him.

Mr. Inverarity.—You say in the petition that you are in a position to produce the originals of the letters; now I ask you to produce them.

Witness.—They are not with me; they must be with Mr. Tilak, the recognised and responsible editor of the *Mahratta*. I do not know who wrote the article of the 15th January. I swear that I do not know it. The manuscripts sent for publication in the paper are, I believe, either destroyed or taken away by the writers. I have not seen the manuscript articles of the 8th or 15th January. I shared with Mr. Tilak the belief that the contents of the letters being serious a petition might be sent to Government for the investigation of the matter referred to in them. I notice that the letters were addressed to Rambhow Anaparker. It did not occur to me to ask Mr. Tilak how he came by those letters. I asked him about them on the day when they were shown me. He did not mention any name, but told me they came from thoroughly reliable sources.

Mr. Inverarity.—How is it that you repeatedly said before that you did not ask Tilak about the writers of the letters?

Witness.—There was no intention on my part to say one thing at one time, and another at another.

Mr. Inverarity read the petition sent by the accused to Government with reference to the Maharaja of Kolhapore.

Mr. Inverarity then asked.—How did you three people come to call yourselves in the petition the representatives of native public opinion?

Witness.—I thought that we might be taken to be representatives in the capacity of editors and writers of the Native Press.

Mr. Inverarity.—Why did you not simply say that you were editors of certain native papers, instead of posing yourselves as representatives of native public opinion? Well, had you any other reason to suppose yourself as, a representative body?

Witness.—No other reason. The facts regarding the conduct of the Maharaja were disclosed to us principally by the letters and, also by hearsay reports. It was not intended that Mr. Barve should know the contents of the petition.

Mr. Inverarity.—As a matter of fact then you intended to send it behind Mr. Barve's back?

Witness.—It was not intended that the petition should be known to Mr. Barve. I do not know if the natural mother of the Maharaja has been to the house where Mr. Tilak is living.

Mr. Inverarity.—Do you know if Nana Bhide offered a bribe to Dr. Beattie?

Mr. Mehta objected to the question. He contended that the offering of a bribe by one person could not be adduced as evidence against another person. Even supposing the witness said that Bhide did offer a bribe to Dr. Beattie, it had nothing to do with the case of the accused. Mr. Mehta remarked that such suggestions thrown out by the prosecution, even if they should afterwards be found inadmissible, would certainly prove prejudicial to the case of his client.

Mr. Inverarity then put the question in the following terms.—Do you know whether Mr. Tilak was aware of the bribe of Rs. 500 being offered by Nana Bhide to Dr. Beattie on the 9th January, 1881.

Witness.—On that particular day I was absent. I am not aware of it.

Mr. Mehta said that since the magistrate had overruled his objection, he would ask his Worship to take down both the question and answer. It was important to show the exact meaning of the answer.

The witness continued.—The paper which is shown to me is a number of the *Kesari* newspaper of 29th November, 1881. (An article referring to Mr. Barve in that paper was put in).

The case was then adjourned until Wednesday.

GUJERATI MUSICAL RECITAL.

AT the Framjee Cowasjee Institute, on Monday evening, a number of native ladies and gentlemen, together with some Europeans, assembled at the invitation of Mr. Kaikhoshru N. Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, to hear a musical recital in Gujerati of the chief incidents from "Rustom and Sohrab," a tragic episode in the ancient history of Persia. The Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner presided. The following were some of the Europeans present:—General Hewett, Mr. J. Fleming, Mr. and Mrs. Geary, Mr. Patrick Ryan, Mr. W. C. Holmes, and some Reverend Fathers from the St. Xavier's College. Mr. Kabrajee, in a brief introduction, said that he had prepared the entertainment in the hope that Indian music might be introduced into the homes of native gentlemen, and that its humanizing influences might be brought to bear upon their families. The divine art must be rescued from the hands of nautch-girls and illiterate opium-eaters. Their music, if not so bold and expressive as that of the West, was undoubtedly superior to it, in its gentle sweetness, in its minute shades of differences, and its remarkable power to express the passions which formed part of the economy of" human nature. And he had selected the tragedy of "Rustom and Sohrab," as being pre-eminently marked by the presence of those passions in all their variety. The story, which forms a portion of Firdoshi's great poetical work, the "Shah Nameh," might be told in a few words. In the days of the internecine wars between Iran and Turan, Rustom, the great hero of Iran, having, in the course of a hunting excursion, entered the borders of Turan, the enemy's territory, went to Samengan, where he was received and entertained right royally by the governor of the place. The latter had a beauteous daughter named Tehmina, with whom Rustom fell desperately in love, which soon culminated in their marriage. Shortly after Rustom departed to his own country, leaving his wife. A son was born to her, who was equal to his father in valour and prowess. When he grew old he went at the head of a large army to Iran for the purpose of seeing his illustrious father. Sohrab's progress through the territory of Iran was marked by his usual valour in the field. Kaus, the King of Iran, saw that Rustom alone could be a match for the youthful hero, and therefore sent him out to meet Sohrab. Sohrab, who had never seen his father, in the ancient fashion of warfare challenged Rustom to individual fight. Long they fought and furiously, in a way in which heroes alone can fight. After a terrible contest Rustom at last overthrew his young rival, and seizing hold of him, inflicted a mortal wound in his side. Sohrab, now in the throes of death, expressed his great disappointment at having been unable to see his father Rustom. In a moment the fearful truth was revealed to the agonized father, who gave vent to harrowing grief and fruitless repentance. His brave son died in the lap of his father, and the bereaved mother died a maniac from the shock caused by the appalling tragedy.

The incidents in the above story were adapted by Mr. Kabraji with admirable skill to Indian melodies, the airs selected for the purpose being in perfect harmony with the passions intended to be expressed. The monotony was amply relieved by the employment of a variety of airs, from the difficult *malkosh* to the simple *garbis*. The most noticeable and agreeable feature in the entertainment was that Mr. Kabraji, acting upon a suggestion made by Mr. Justice West on a similar occasion last year when the tale of "Nand Butrisi" was recited, employed some of his own little children in the choruses. They all appeared to be under eleven years of age, the youngest child being hardly above four. The singing of this company of sweet warblers never failed to elicit applause from their hearers, and did credit to the training of their father. The efforts of the atom to please were very amusing. Mr. Kabraji, who was not in his best form, having been afflicted with a sudden cold, was ably assisted in the singing by Khan Sahib Maneckshaw Dhunjeeshaw and Mr. Kassim Ali. Another gentleman who kindly assisted on the occasion was Mr. Lopez, who accompanied some of the songs on the piano according to the European system of notation and harmony. Not the least pleasant feature of the entertainment was the refreshment kindly provided by Mr. Kabraji for all his guests.

The pleasant entertainment was concluded at midnight: after which the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner addressed a few words to the assembly in Guzerati. He thanked Mr. Kabraji for his efforts to bring the Europeans and natives into friendly intercourse with one another by getting up entertainments like the one which he was sure they must all have enjoyed that evening. He was glad to notice the presence of native ladies, along with the males of their families, and remarked favourably on the singing of the children, who had contributed materially to the enjoyment of the evening. We share Mr. Ashburner's hope that such a satisfactory social gathering as was witnessed on Monday last might be of more frequent occurrence. The guests then separated.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held on Wednesday, the 1st instant. Present:—Hon. Mr. Justice R. West, President, in the chair. Vice-President F. Mathew, Esq. Members:—Messrs. P. Peterson; Javerilal Umiashankar; E. Rehatsek; Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai; Nowrojee Maneckjee Wadia; Ganpatrao Bhaskerjee; W. C. Holmes; Bhagwanlal Indrajee; Drs. J. Gerson da Cunha; J. M. Barbour; da Gama; and Surgeon-Major O. Codrington, Secretary.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following gentlemen were balloted for and duly elected members:—George A. Moir, Esq.; Thomas Forrest, Esq.; Charles Lowell, Esq.; Louis Penny, Esq.; E. H. Moscardi, Esq., C. S.; Captain W. W. Robinson, R. E.; A. F. Beaufort, Esq.; and Surgeon K. R. Kirtikar.

Dr. Codrington read a paper on Kutch and Kathiawad coins. The series of Kutch coins, known in the bazaar as Ra Soi Kori, extended from the time of Bharaji (A. D. 1590) to that of the late Rao Pragmaljee, II., and specimen coins and casts of coins of each Rao during that period were shown to the meeting. It was shown that the Kutch coins were made in imitation of those of the kings of Guzerat, the copper ones bearing, in addition to that of the reigning Rao, the name of Mahmud bin Latif and the silver the name of Muzaffer Shah. The reason being that Rao Bharaji obtained permission to coin copper before he was allowed to coin silver, and Mahmud being king at the early part and Muzaffer at the later part of Baraji's reign. And that the same pattern with the same Guzerat king's name and Hijra date 978 was continued on the Koris up to the time of Desaljee II. (A. D. 1819) with but one exception, viz., that Lakhapatjee for a time issued some bearing the name of Ahmedshah in additon to his own, but

whether the Delhi Emperor or Durani King of that name was meant the author did not feel sure. The names and particulars of the different copper and silver coins with their value were then given, and the story told which is current in Kutch to account for the name Kori, *viz.*, deriving it from Kamvari—a daughter. The author said he was not satisfied with it, but was not able to give another origin for the word, and looked for further information on this point as well as on the origin of the size and weight of this coinage which, as far as he knew, was different to any other in India. The coinage of Kathiawad, very similar to the above, was then briefly described, including the Jam Sai of Navanagar, the Divan Sai of Junagar, and the Rana Sai of Porebandur.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker, in proposing a vote of thanks to Dr. Codrington, said that there appeared to be more yet to be learnt about the Kutch coinage, and that he believed the issue of gold coins was of an earlier date than the author of the paper seemed to think.

Several books, pamphlets, &c., presented to the Society were placed on the table, and thanks voted to the donors.

ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT.

THE adjourned inquest into the circumstances connected with the death of Balla Dajee, a mason, who died from the effects of an assault alleged to have been committed by Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee on Friday, the 3rd instant, was resumed on Tuesday last by the Coroner, Dr. Blaney, at his bungalow on the Clare-road, Byculla, when the following further evidence was recorded.

Mr. Edward Atts deposed.—I am a building contractor, and at present employed in building a shed in the Grand Arsenal. Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee was employed on the work as a *maistry* under the Executive Engineer of the Presidency. He is responsible for the quality of the work. Deceased was employed as a bricklayer on the shed, On the 3rd instant I was at the work. About 11 a. m. I was putting up some wood-work in the shed when I heard someone angrily say, "Go out." I turned round and saw the deceased and Pherozeshaw looking at one another. I immediately went towards them, and before I got half way I saw Pherozeshaw twist the deceased round by the shoulder and tell him to go out. The deceased passed me with his trowel and his hammer on his shoulder; he used some abusive language in a low tone, and was very much excited. I then went to Pherozeshaw and asked him what was the matter. He said he found fault with the work of the deceased, and that the deceased attempted to strike him. It is my order to Pherozeshaw to dismiss the bricklayers when they are careless, and as the dismissal of bricklayers is a very common thing, I took no more notice of the dismissal of the deceased. I saw the brother of the deceased leave the works with the deceased. The brother of the deceased was not dismissed. Neither the deceased nor his brother made any complaint to me. When I first heard Pherozeshaw say, "Go out" he was about 70 yards from me. He was outside the shed. From where I was standing I could not see persons going up or coming down the scaffolding. If the brother of the deceased, or anybody, had complained to me of the deceased having been assaulted by Pherozeshaw, I would have reported him to the Executive Engineer. There was nothing to prevent the deceased or his brother complaining to me that the deceased had been assaulted.

Shaik Hassain Oomer deposed.—I am policeman B 1304 and do duty in Phool-gully, Bhendy-bazaar. On Friday last, the 23rd instant, at 4-30 p.m., the brother of the deceased, who says his name is Gunnoo Dajee, came to me at my post and reported to me that his brother, the deceased, had been beaten by a *maistry*. I went with him to his house in Old Nagpada, and up-stairs to the second storey, where I saw the deceased. He was lying on the floor, and was able to speak. I asked him what was the matter, and he said that his *maistry* had struck him two or three blows on the stomach. I saw some froth on the floor near the deceased, but no blood. He was lying on his right side, with his knees drawn up, and he was moaning and holding his stomach. The father of the deceased was rubbing his son's stomach. The father of the deceased told me that the deceased had vomited blood. He showed me the spot on the floor, but I could not see the blood because it was covered with ashes. I took the deceased to Mazagon in a rekla to Inspector Moriarty, and he ordered me to take the deceased to hospital, and I took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. There Mr. Easdon told me the deceased was dying, and I went to Inspector Framjee. I and Framjee went to the Grand Arsenal, and there Inspector Framjee arrested the man here present who says his name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanjee. I went to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital a second time about lamplight, and there Mr. Framjee gave Pherozeshaw into my charge, telling me he was going to fetch a magistrate. Deceased was carried down the staircase of his house by his father and brother.

Mr. Framjee Bhiccajee deposed.—I am police inspector in charge of the Fort, South Section. On Friday last, the 3rd instant, about 5-15 p.m., the last witness came and reported to me that he had taken the deceased to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and that he was in a dying state. The policeman was accompanied by Gunnoo Dajee, a brother of the deceased. In consequence of what Gunnoo told me, I at once went tot he Grand Arsenal with Gunnoo and the police, and there Gunnoo pointed out to me the man here present whose name is Pherozeshaw Nusserwanje, and I arrested Pherozeshaw. I took him to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, and there I placed him before the deceased. The deceased pointed out to Pherozeshaw and said, "He gave me three blows," and pointed to his left side. He said he received the blows in the Grand Arsenal about noon that day. The deceased appeared to be sinking, and I went away for a magistrate to take the dying declaration of the deceased, and when I returned with the magistrate at 7-45 p. m., deceased was dead.

The jury, upon the above evidence, returned the following verdict unanimously: "That the death of Balla Dajee was caused by hæmorrhage consequent on rupture of the spleen, but under what circumstances his spleen was ruptured there is not sufficient evidence to say."

PHEROZESHAW NUSSERWANJEE was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court with causing the death of Balla Dajee on the 3rd instant, by doing a rash and negligent act not amounting to culpable homicide. The case was postponed for hearing to the 15th instant, to enable the Public Prosecutor to appear. The prisoner was admitted to bail, himself in Rs. 500 and one surety in a like sum.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair* to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s.6d per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

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FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS—FEB. 8.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

GIVING FALSE EVIDENCE IN A JUDICIAL PROCEEDING.

MANDAS GOOROOBUXDAS, a mendicant belonging to a class of hermits who owned their allegiance to Pang Shri Pragatram, was charged before his Lordship and a common jury with having, as a witness in a civil suit heard before Mr. Justice Bayley on the 24th February, 1881, intentionally given false evidence, to the effect that he did not go to Her Majesty's Common Jail, and did not see Amratdas Lalldas put his signature, and Lalldas Goverdhundass his attestation, to a deed of gift dated the 27th February, 1878. Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Sayani, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Budroodin for the defence.

Mr. Lang, in addressing the jury, said the prisoner was charged with having given false evidence in a suit heard before Mr. Justice Bayley. The circumstances which gave rise to the suit and to the present prosecution were briefly these. Jugonnathdas Gooroobuxdas, the prosecutor, was a member of the Kubeerpanthee sect in Bombay, and was appointed a mahant (or custodian of the sect's property) about twelve years ago by Pang Shri Pragatram, the chief of the sect, who resided out of Bombay. As such mahant, the prosecutor was in charge of all the property of the sect in Bombay, and of its rents and profits. Among such property was a house situated in Banian-street, outside the Fort. Before proceeding on a pilgrimage the prosecutor gave charge of the immoveable property of the sect to Lalldas Goverdhundas, including the house in Banian-street. On his return to Bombay in February, 1878, after an absence of three years, the prosecutor found that Lalldas had made a fraudulent gift of the house to Amratdas Lalldas only a few days prior to his return. He called a meeting of the sect, at which the subject was discussed, and it was eventually arranged that the house should be conveyed into the name of the chief of the sect, Pang Shri Pragatram. The prosecutor had been placed in jail for a debt, and the parties proceeded to the Common Jail, where he was, to execute the conveyance. Amratdas put his signature to the deed, and Lalldas his attestation to it, as well as the prosecutor. The house then remained in the possession of Pang Shri Pragatram; the rents were peaceably recovered; and everything went on well. Amratdas afterwards filed a suit against Lalldas to recover possession of the house, alleging that he had executed the deed in the jail under a misapprehension that the deed was only a power of attorney. It was a fraudulent and collusive suit; the defendant did not defend it; and a consent decree was passed that Amratdas should be put in possession of the house. On this coming to the knowledge of Pang Shri Pragatram, he filed a suit against Amratdas and Lalldas, alleging that the consent decree had been obtained by fraud and collusion between the parties. In answer to the suit, Amratdas and Lalldas denied the execution of the deed of gift in the Common Jail, stating that it was executed in the temple of the sect under pressure brought to bear upon them. This was the suit heard before Mr. Justice Bayley, out of which the present prosecution had arisen. When examined as a witness in the case, the prisoner, who was also a witness to the deed of gift executed in the Common Jail, denied having gone to the jail, and stated that it was executed in the temple. This statement was in direct contradiction of the statement he had made a year before in an affidavit in another proceeding. In the witness box before Mr. Justice Bayley, the prisoner distinctly admitted that the statement he had made in his affidavit was false. Mr. Justice Bayley disbelieved the evidence of the prisoner and other witnesses, and gave a decree after a very lengthened hearing in favour of Pang Shri Pragatram; and his Lordship also gave leave for the prosecution of the prisoner and others for perjury. The suggestion made for the prosecution was that the prisoner had been bought over to contradict on oath the statements he had made in his affidavit a year previously.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

His Lordship summed up the evidence, and the jury, after a short deliberation, returned a verdict of "guilty" against the prisoner by a majority of seven jurors. His Lordship accepted the verdict, and sentenced the prisoner to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

This concluded the business of the Sessions, which were formally dissolved.

OPPOSITION TO WIDOW MARRIAGES AT RAJAHMUNDRY.

A CORRESPONDENT at Rajahmundry writes:—

Lately some took advantage of the Widow Marriage Act XV of 1856, and two Brahmin widows were married in Rajahmundry,—the first widow marriages performed without violation of caste in South India, we believe. The bridal parties were Brahmins, and the marriages were performed with full Brahminical rites. A Brahmin priest was engaged to do so; the dancing girls performed their part, as if all was as usual; only when the Ashirvadham began, it seemed that the number of blessing priests would be rather small. However, when it became known that each blessing Brahmin would get a fee of one rupee, the number swelled at once, and the song of blessing was heard in full chorus. The opposition party was numerous, but the presence of a number of Europeans, amongst them the Collector, the Doctor, and especially the Police Superintendent, prevented every attempt to hinder or disturb the ceremonies. Many Hindus flattered themselves that a new era of liberty had dawned upon them, and many widows were expected to return to society. But the old year was not to end so happily. The last day of the year 1881 brought terror upon the people here. The Sankavachary issued a bull against the reformers, which was read out in a public meeting in the Maharaja's Girls' School. The purport of the same was as follows:—"A pleader, C. Yagnnah Shastry, and other respectable people at Rajahmundry have informed us that two widow marriages have been performed at K. Veerasalingam's house. This being against the Vedas, the Shastras, and the honored customs of the Hindus, all those that went to the weddings for meals, for betel-leaves, or who assisted the cause, are hereby excommunicated." Then followed the names of about 30 families, and the threat that "they shall not be received into other houses, and that others are not permitted to enter their houses on occasions of sorrow and joy, and that there are not permitted to enter any temple until they undergo penance and drink our footwater. But the two bridegrooms and brides and K. Veerasalingam and his wife are entirely excommunicated and can never be received back in society by any penance." The head of each family received a special bull signed by the Sankavachary and impressed with his seal. Though the Sankavachary is almost a nonentity in the world, still his power in the Hindu community is immense, and one is forcibly reminded of Pope Gregory VII, who ex-communicated the Emperor Henry IV, 1076.

The case in Rajahmundry is very similar, and the Hindu Pope seems to be intent on showing that he has full power to oppress the Hindu community in spite of enlightenment and English law. This Sankavachary's spiritual jurisdiction is in the districts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, the Godavery and the Kistna as far as Masulipatam, but over Sivites only. However, he has sent his bull to Vishnuvites as well, and with the same effect, though one would think that this was an anomaly even in Hindu religion. The District Munsiff was ordered not to approach the temple of Vishnu, which was built by his grandfather, who was Zemindar of this place. He and his family, though Vishnuvites, are branded as outcastes until he drinks the water in which a Sivite priest has washed his feet, who had never any spiritual authority over him. I believe, he did not even eat with the bridal party, but partook of betel-leaves only; and still the bull says that he shall not be readmitted into caste, unless he repents and promises never to encourage widow marriage.

It is astonishing to peep into the cobweb which the Sankavachary and his servants spin round the few who have not yet undergone penance and refuse to do so. A number of Government officials work secretly for this cause, and are determined to ruin those who dare make use of the liberty given to them by the Widow Marriage Act XV of 1856. A Sheristadar appears to have written to a Tahsildar and requested him to do his best against the reformers. This man summoned his curnams, and ordered them to oppress them as much as lay in their power. Even in Rajahmundry, under the very eyes of European officials, secret trickery goes on.

The headmaster of the Municipal school is amongst those excommunicated. He lived in a rented house and was driven out of the same. Nobody would give him another house for rent, and another excommunicated man had to give him half of his house. Next an attempt was made to bribe his servants to refuse their service. When all this proved fruitless, a proposal was brought before the Municipal Commissioners to abolish the Municipal school.

Wherever these people come, they are regarded as outcastes, and everyone is afraid to touch them. Their own relations are set against them. The son-in-law threatens to take another wife, and, as Hindu law permits bigamy, the English law cannot prevent the execution of such threats. But by far the greatest difficulty is experienced by these people through their servants, who constantly are persuaded, by good or bad means, to refuse to serve them. They all declare they are willing to overlook all injuries done to them, if the Sankavachary will withdraw his bull. But he will not. The persecuted pople believe they are perfectly right in doing what they have done, and that the Vedas as well as the Indian Widow Marriage Act supports their cause. They had therefore to take legal measures, and they presented a charge against the Sankavachary. But that was not an easy matter. The opposite party makes light of the case before their European superiors. And as Europeans cannot look closely into Hindu life, they naturally think it is all only a religious squabble, which ought to be left alone. They are tempted to repeat Pilate's question, "What is truth?" although they know that the answer in Pilate's case was a judicial murder. But, somehow, these people are rather fortunate. When K. Veerasalingam wanted to go to Madras and plead his cause there, a rough sea prevented his voyage. But his opponents sent a telegram to the papers that the Sankavachary declared K. Veerasalingam an outcaste. Whether it was the fault of the telegraph or the printer we do not know, but instead of the word "declared" there stood "declined."

The case was somewhat similar when the charge was presented against the Sankavachary. The European officer had ordered them to come at 11 o'clock, and they came at the very hour, but were told by some subordinate that the master had gone out and that they should come some other day. They fortunately knew that this officer intended to start for the district that very day, and they had learned that the Sankavachary's friend desired the filing of the charge to be postponed. They therefore refused to go, and said that they preferred to "wait till master comes home." Some woods were now exchanged as to why they should wait, and that master would be angry, &c., when the officer suddenly appeared at the door, coming from his room, and on seeing them, he said that he had been waiting for them.

The Sankavachary's party, many of whom are rich and in public offices, will, of course, not leave one stone unturned to ruin these reformers. But they believe that justice must conquer, and they appeal to the Widow Marriage Act, which says that widow marriages shall not deprive them of any rigths to which they otherwise are entitled. They are determined to remain in their caste, but they claim that they and their widows shall enjoy the privileges of the Hindu Widow Marriage Act. They appropriate to themselves the words of their Empress Her Majesty Queen Victoria to the Lady Missionary Miss Keilby, "We should wish it generally known that we sympathize with every effort made to relieve the suffering state of the women of India."—*Madras Times.*

BENGAL.

COMMISSARIAT INQUIRIES.—We hear that Mr. T. C. Orr, Assistant Superintendent of the Bengal Police, who was deputed to the late Kabul campaign with the local rank of Lieutenant, is still engaged in the Commissariat Department examining the accounts in connexion with the reported extensive frauds.—*Englishman.*

DEATHS IN CALCUTTA.—During the week ended the 28th January there were 244 deaths registered in Calcutta, giving a death-rate of 22·3 per thousand per annum. In the previous week there were 245 deaths, and the death-rate was 29·5 per thousand. There were no deaths from small-pox, 24 from cholera, 77 from favers, 13 from tetanus, and 10 from causes not specified. The deaths are thus classified: 4 non-Asiatics, 8 mixed races, 159 Hindus, 72 Muhammadans, and 1 of other races.—*Englishman.*

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ON Wednesday afternoon, the Sealdah Station of the Eastern Bengal Railway presented a very animated appearance, owing to the large number of our citizen soldiers, who were starting for the camp of exercise. The site for the camp was fixed this year at Bailghurriah, the first station beyond Dum-Dum, and though it is not comparable with that of two years ago at Kanchrapara, several circumstances forced its adoption, and, as the authorities said, it must be there or nowhere. So it stands in the middle of what was, a short time ago, a large sheet of water, and where, if the past rains had been severer than they were, the sportsman might still be pursuing the wily snipe. Guns, indeed, go off over it all day, even in its present condition, but the only live game is the village pariah or the jackal, and it will not be till long after the departure of the volunteers that these animals recover their usual equanimity.

By the courtesy of the Agent, the Hon'ble Franklin Prestage, a special train had been provided, and another arranged for, for the return on Sunday. Nor did his civility stop here; volunteers in uniform are passed free between Bailghurriah and Calcutta, and those out of uniform are passed free on production of a daily pass issued by the Adjutant, so that Mr. Prestage deserves the hearty thanks of the volunteers by his attempts to make all arrangements smooth for them, and to cause the camp to be a success.

The sun was still high as our train slackened and stopped in Bailghurriah Station. We formed on the road outside, band in front, and a strong body of cadets from the Martiniere and elsewhere in rear. Some of the companies were extremely weak, A and F especially consisting of about four rank and file each, but others were stronger, and the total was swelled to a very respectable figure by the Eastern Bengal Railway Contingent, and the cadets already mentioned. I was glad to see the mounted company present to the extent of a baker's dozen or thereabouts, to lead the line in their handsome khaki uniforms and with their light carbines. Colonel Graham was in command, and Major Hutchinson was also present, but Major Cruickshank didn't turn up till Thursday morning. We marched to camp, got a few words of seasonable advice, addressed especially to new hands, from the Colonel, and were dismissed to investigate the arrangements in tents. Some knowing dogs had been up beforehand, and ornamented their tents, in a perhaps unmilitary, but very comfortable way, and had brought stretchers, rugs and other paraphernalia to lessen the rigours of a soldier's career.

I didn't sleep well on Wednesday night, and was proportionately disgusted when turned out, at a barbaric hour, next morning for parade. We didn't do much. We marched out and back again. This wasn't much, but it was sufficient; I don't think any of us wanted more. At any rate, no one said he did. Next event of importance on the programme was breakfast, and it speaks volumes for the regularity of attendance of our company, that every man we had in camp was there, punctual to the minute. The same too at tiffin and dinner: they never shirked it, gallant fellows.

After breakfast we went out on the shoot; the first match set down for competition was the open stakes, the first prize being a cup, value Rs. 100, presented by C. Larmour, Esq.; the second Rs. 50, presented by D. Zemin, and the third, fourth, and fifth, the entrance fees. There were about 35 entries, and at the end of the first stage, Pte. English of A Company was leading with 40 points out of 50. Lieutenant Haughton, E. B. R. C. V. 39, two 38s, &c. The match concluded as follows:—

Open Stakes, 10 shots at 500, and 10 at 600 yards, entrance Rs. 2. Number of entries unlimited. Wimbledon targets and regulations.

	500	600	Added.	Total.
Lenehan	38	36	0	74
English	40	32	0	72
Harwood	37	32	0	69
Sinclair	32	33	3*	68
Haughton	39	28	0	67

* Competitors shooting with the carbine allowed three points.

This can hardly be called good shooting; but the wind was so baffling and deceptive, that many of the best shots of the corps were quite out of it, and were utterly perplexed as to what amount of windage to allow.

The afternoon was occupied with the contest for Major Cruickshank's Cup. Each company that entered furnished four file, who skirmished from 400 yards to 100 yards, firing at the kneeling figure of a man painted on the target. E Company won by planting 49 shots on the unfortunate individual, B runing them most closely. The mounted company, who fired this (Friday) morning, gathering darkness having stopped them last night were third.

To-day a contest similar to the one first mentioned was started, but is not finished as I write. The best scores at 500 are Lance Corpl. Sinclair 41, or with allowance 44, and Private Edwards 40. The Viceroy's Cup is to be shot off this afternoon, but of that more in my next. It seems very open, indeed, and no one is able to spot the winner with any degree of certainty.—*Indian Daily News.*

MADRAS.

SAD DEATH IN THE WYNAAD.—We regret to have to chronicle the death of Mr. F. Hughes of Maypady, an old resident of the district, which was occasioned by a lamentable accident. It appears that for some time past, Mr. Hughes, in common with his neighbours, has been troubled by a cheeta carrying away valuable dogs. On Monday evening last, Mr. Hughes set a spring gun to destroy the pest, but neglected to tell his servant. The latter awakened from sleep by his master's voice, rushed into the dark verandah, and in doing so tumbled over a wire connected with the triggers, and exploded the gun. Mr. Hughes who was some paces away received the charges in his thigh, severing the femoral artery and severely lacerating the flesh. The servant, unable to stop the hemorrage, called in a neighbour and Dr. Featherstonaugh was summoned, but by the time he arrived the loss of blood was so great that small hope of recovery could be entertained. Mr. Hughes was for some inexplicable reason carried into Devala on Wednesday, an enormous distance to be taken in his then condition, and he expired at the Hospital on Thursday morning, having remained in an unconscious state since the accident. His remains were interred near the Church now building close to the hospital, the body being carried there by some sympathising English miners. The Rev. Noel Platt read the burial service which was attended by several sorrowing neighbours.—*Mail.*

LOST IN THE JUNGLE.—Mr. Young, of the Hump Estate, General Anderson, Mr. Hamilton, and a miner, (General Anderson and Mr. Hamilton are now at barta Para having there property prospected for gold) went on Monday last into the jungle to trace the Carta Para western boundary, and in doing so got lost, and were in the jungle until Tuesday evening without food, or anything else. The Hump Miners, with their Captain and all the coolies belonging to both estates, went in search of the missing party, and after searching from Monday evening until Tuesday evening, found them in some very thick jungle in a state of exhaustion, where, had they remained much longer, the consequences must have been serious. General Anderson, who is getting on in years, had to be carried to the Carta Para bungalow, where he was well attended to, and soon recovered. All the party have suffered slightly from ferver, in consequence of their dangerous expedition, but they were indeed exceedingly fortunate in getting off as well as they did, as that part of the jungle they were in is known to be infested by elephants, and other wild animals.—*Mail.*

PERSONATING THE VICEROY'S CHAPLAIN.

AT the Madras Criminal Sessions, on the 6th inst., before Sir Charles Turner, Chief Justice, Edward Seymour Austin Burch pleaded not gulty to an indictment charging him with having, on or about the 13th, 15th, 17th, 20th, and 22nd days of September 1881, committed the offences of forgery for the purpose of cheating, forgery, and fraudulently and dishonestly using as genuine, forged documents. The prisoner was undefened. Mr. Tarrant said that the prisoner was charged with the offences of forgery, cheating, and using as genuine forged documents. The prisoner, while at Bandora, in the Bombay Presidency, addresed a letter, dated 13th September last, to the Very Reverend Father Colgan, Vicar General of Madras, asking for the loan of Rs. 200, and signing the name of the Rev. H. S. Kerr, Private Chaplain to the Viceroy. In the letter, the prisoner said that he was *en route* to Travancore and Madras, and that he had run short of funds. He did not like to apply to Bishop Meurin, as he was a Jesuit. Father Colgan sent the money to the prisoner in two currency notes, under a registered cover, which the prisoner duly acknowledged. Subsequently, the prisoner wrote another letter to Father Colgan, which was also signed with the name of the Rev. Father Kerr, stating that his *locum tenens* at Simla being unwell, his services were required by Lord Ripon, and asking for the loan of another hundred rupees. This letter was shown by Father Colgan to Father D'Silva, who at once recognized the handwriting to be that of the prisoner who had formerly been a pulpil in Saint Mary's Seminary attached to the Catholic Cathedral at Madras. Father Colgan sent the second remittance to the prisoner, but telegraphed to the police to arrest him. The accused in due time called at Post Office for the money, when he was taken into custody, and on his premises being searched, the cover of the registered letter which contained the first remittance of Rs. 200, addressed to the Rev. Father Kerr was found. Mr. Tarrant read the commission, in which Father Kerr denied all knowledge of the prisoner, denied having applied to the Rev. Father Colgan for the two sums of money, denied having received the sums of money, denied having authorised the prisoner or any other person to sign his name to the letters produced, and denied having been out of Simla on the dates mentioned in the letters.

The Very Reverend Father Colgan was then examined. He said that he knew the prisoner, who had been in 1872 a pupil in the Roman Catholic Seminary. He identified the letters received by him, which purported to be signed by the Rev. Father Kerr, and spoke to the fact of his sending the two remittances. His attention was drawn to the handwriting by Father D'Silva, who was well acquainted with the prisoner's writing. The following are some of the questions put by the prisoner and the replies of Father Colgan:—

Prisoner.—Do you consider that similarity of handwriting is equivalent to identical?

(His Lordship remarked that that was a matter of opinion).

Prisoner.—Could you swear that my handwriting of ten years ago is the same now?

Answer.—It is the same.

Prisoner.—Would an ingenious rogue be likely to write in a handwriting which was known to you before?

Answer.—But you did.

Prisoner.—Do you remember being seated in a magisterial chair in October last when you went to give evidence in this case at the Town Police case?

Answer.—Yes.

Prisoner.—You were seated on the right hand of the Magistrate. Would you allow any one to sit at your right hand side while you are in the confessional box and sacred tribunal. (Laughter.)

Prisoner.—Was it a truthful telegram you addressed to Parell to the Rev. H. S. Kerr, when you know no such person to be there?

Answer.—I knew that you would receive it.

Prisoner.—Were you not deceiving the telegraph and postal authorities when you sent your telegram and sealed cover to the address of the Rev. Mr. Kerr.

Answer.—I did so in order to secure you. (Laughter).

After a few more questions, the Rev. Father D'Sillva was examined, and his evidence was in effect much the same as that given by Father Colgan. The prisoner tried to show that the witness had some suspicions as to his (prisoner's) state of mind. Among the questions put was the following, which created great laughter in Court:—"When you and Father Colgan, were seated on either side of the Magistrate at the Police Court, were you there as spiritual advisers, or as witnesses, and was the Magistrate sitting between two pious thieves, or two religious inquisitors."

The prisoner here drew the attention of his Lordship to the irregular proceeding of the Magistrate in allowing Fathers Colgan and D'Silva to sit beside him on the bench during the preliminary enquiry. His Lordship said that perhaps there was not sufficient accommodation in Court, to which the prisoner replied that there was plenty of accommodation, and he was prepared to prove that statement. The prisoner also asked the witness, whether if a confession was made to a Roman Catholic priest, say in a case of murder, the priest would be justified in using the same again in a prosecution. (Laughter.) His Lordship said, he did not see the force of the question, in reply to which the prisoner said, he wished to test the veracity of the witness. The delivery peon and the Post Master of Bandora were then examined, and they identified the prisoner as the man who represented himself as the Rev. Father Kerr, and received the registered letter with Father Kerr's address. These witnesses were cross-examined by the prisoner, after which the Court adjourned for tiffin at 2-30 p.m.—*Madras Mail.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

INSPECTION TOUR.—Major-General Sir H. Macpherson, K. C. B., V. C., Commanding the Allahabad Division, accompanied by Colonel Palmer, Assistant Adjutant-General, and Captain Childers, A. D. C., proceeded on Monday, on the annual inspection tour, commencing with Segowlie. Until the return of Colonel Stokes, R. A., the command of the Allahabad station devoives upon Colonel J. Hudson, C. B.—*Pioneer.*

THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY PROJECT.—The Punjab University Bill, it was hoped, would have come on for discussion at the first meeting of the Council on its return from Simla in December last. An unavoidable delay has, however, taken place, and the most that can now be said is that the Bill will be passed before the departure of the Government for the hills. The Bill has been recently drafted, and has been sent to the Punjab Government for final approval. The authorities of the Punjab University College are particularly desirous to get the Bill through before their next annual examination, which takes place in the beginning of May, in order to enable them to begin from that date the conferring of degrees instead of certificates and diplomas, which alone they have authority to grant under existing arrangements.—*Englishman.*

ATTEMPT TO ROB A CHURCH—On the night of the 3rd inst., a man attempted to break into the ProCathedral, Lahore, but his attempt at theft was frustrated by one of the Church servants, who, on hearing a noise, advanced cautiously to the spot whence the sound proceeded and caught the astonished culprit as he was in the act of wrenching the padlock off the gallery door. No policeman could be found in the neighbourhood, except one, who was keeping watch over the Government Secretariat, and who on that account declined to render any assistance. The Church servant, however, conducted the would-be thief to the Kotwali himself, and delivered him safely into the hands of the police.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE PROPOSED PINDI-MURREE RAILWAY.—We understand that the calculations of experts, founded on the data afforded by existing mountain lines under similar conditions, give the following approximate estimate of the cost of the Rawul Pindi and Murree railway. For the first twenty miles from Pindi as far as Chuttur, Rs. 22,000 per mile. If Sunny Bank is fixed upon as the terminus at Murree, then the remaining eighteen miles from Chuttur will cost Rs. 55,000 per mile. We have thus Rs. 440,000 by 990,000=Rs. 1,430,000. And add the cost of rolling stock Rs. 170,000, there will result a total of sixteen lakhs of rupees as the outside necessary expenditure of capital. If the point near Murree known as "Cotton's Folly" is selected as the terminus, the cost of construction of the line will be about a lakh of rupees less than the above estimate. But as regards convenience for traffic, there is little doubt that Sunny Bank would make the best terminus, and will probably be adopted.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

MURDER AT LAHORE.—The following particulars, dated 3rd instant, in reference to Abraham Coxe, the railway *employé* who is accused of having shot a native fellow-workman, have been sent to us by a correspondent:—

"From Coxe's appearance I doubt whether he is of Europen extraction. He was employed by the Railway Company as a filer on Rs. 20, and he lived in a small hut on the road which passes in front of the Railway Station and leads by the village of Ghari Shahoo to Mecan Meer. It is not yet ascertained that any one saw the shot fired which killed the native, whose name was Shadi, an aryan, and who also was employed in the railway workshops, as a hammerman. About four o'clock, yesterday, a shot was heard, and the deceased was seen to fall. A crowd of persons collected, and Coxe was seen to come from his hut carrying a Martini-Henry rifle. Coxe warned the crowd off and fired a shot over their heads apparently to intimidate them. He went off across the fields towards the railway tank and old works, and when closely pressed by any of those following him, he pointed his rifle at them, and threatened to shoot. When he had crossed the railway line, a relative of the man shot pressed Coxe closely, and he then took aim at him, and fired a shot which hit close to a wall behind which the pursuer had crouched. Immedoately the shot had been fired the person fired at rushed at Coxe, closed with him, and with the assistance of a railway constable and another man, the accused was secured. Coxe has made contradictory statements, and his motive has not yet been fully ascertained. At times he seems to be under the impression that the person shot was a native with whom he had had words in the workshop, and at others he states that he had had religious arguments with the deceased and others, and that he shot deceased because he talked disrespectfully of Christianity. He states constantly that the deceased with others sought him out in his house, and that they first assaulted him. Coxe is a volunteer, and the rifle used is his regimental one."—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

STATE TRIALS IN RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 10.

THE political trial of Sankofsky and Melikoff for the recent attempt upon the life of General Tcherevin was appointed to begin yesterday with closed doors. There is not the least chance that anybody besides the officials engaged in the proceedings will be allowed to be present, and as the would-be assassin was taken red-handed the case will, no doubt, be merely formal and last but a very short time.

The great political trial of the 22 will probably not begin before the middle of next month. The accused are Michailoff, Kolodkewitch, Trigonia, Baraniakoff Sukhanoff, a lieutenant of Marine, Lustig, of German descent, all six of privileged class; Kledotshnikoff, Irolenko, Isnieff, Emilianoff Tishinin, Friedensohn, Merktloff, Zlatopolski, Arontschik, Tetiorka, Morosoff, Langans, and the women Clovenikova, Terentieva, Lebedeva, and Sakimova. The ages range from 21 to 33, and they come from nearly all classes of society, embracing the small nobility, the official post, police, military, naval, commercial, burgher, and clerical classes, and including Jews, soldiers, and a German subject. The attempts on the life of the late Czar and on the lives of his servants, as well as the preparations for such attempts, and other political crimes in which the above 22 accused are charged with taking part, are no less than 11 in number, and may be stated shortly as follows:—The assassination of General Mentsensoff in 1877; Solovieff's attempt on the life of the Emperor in 1878; the robbery of two-and-a-half millions of roubles from the Kherson Bank in 1879; the preparations for an attempt on the Odessa railway in the summer of 1879; the mine under the railway at Alexandrovsk in November, 1879; the explosion on the Moscow-Koursk line also in November, 1879; the explosion at the Winter Palace in February, 1880; the entirely unknown preparations made for an attempt at Odessa in the spring of 1880; preparations for an attempt in St. Petersburg in the summer of 1880 of dynamite under the Store bridge, discovered in June; another entirely unknown attempt to rob a branch Government bank at Kishineff; and the fatal catastrophe in March, 1881. The President of the court in this trial will be Senator Deuer.

It is said that the Holy League, or private and social secret police, which was recently formed by several influential persons of Petersburg society, is to be officially recognized and placed in the Ministry of the Interior as one of the police departments. This would be a terrible reinforcement of the State Police, and would be almost as bad, if not worse, than the old Third Section of the Imperial Chancellerie.

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The Bombay Gazette

No. 10,275—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Thursday.
SIAM	3093	500	A. H. Johnson	16th Feb.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	23rd ,,
ALEXANDRIA	4023	700	J. Dabot	2nd March.
				Friday.
MALTA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	10th ,,
MALACCA	2807	600	C. G. Perrins	17th ,,
BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Orman	24th ,,
ROMAN	2932	500	W. A. Scales	31st ,,
CATHAY	2963	500	W. M. Robbie	7th April.
ROME	6033	1000	G. F. Cates	14th ,,
THIBET	6033	1000	S. T. Cole	21st ,,
DECCAN	3439	550	J. B. Chapman	28th ,,
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell	5th May.
CLYDE	4103	700	E. W. Edmond	12th ,,
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	19th ,,
INDUS	3662	600	S. D. Shallard	26th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Through Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORTSAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. Passengers marked (La) proceeded direct to London from Gibraltar. By the others Passengers disembark at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste & Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under :

FIRST MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class ..	Rs. 800	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class.	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class ..	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,300	Rs. 1,250
Second Class.	Rs. 700	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
DECCAN	3439	550	W. A. Seaton	10th Feb.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Scrivener	24th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, Jan. 31st, 1882.

NOTICE.

THE s. s. ROME, 5,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for London on 11th April.

F. D. PARKER,
28th Dec., 1881. Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

P. AND O. S. N. COMPANY.

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THE PORTS of BRINDISI and VENICE are now FREE from QUARANTINE.

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 1st February, 1882. Superintendent.

QUARANTINE NOTICE.

QUARANTINE continues to be STRICTLY ENFORCED at all EGYPTIAN and FRENCH PORTS, but MALTA, GIBRALTAR, BRINDISI and VENICE are FREE. Passengers for the two former ports and PLYMOUTH or LONDON can proceed by any steamer, but those for Italian Ports are informed that, as they are not allowed to land in Egypt, they can only book by the fortnightly steamers not marked L, in which they will proceed via Canal to Alexandria, leaving that port with the following mail.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. S. S. N.Company.
Bombay, 31st January, 1882.

P. & O. COMPANY.

THREE MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

EXTENSION OF TIME.

DURING the continuation of Quarantine in Egypt the DURATION of these TICKETS will be EXTENDED to cover any loss of time on the voyage to Brindisi and Venice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 25th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports of Italy.		To Marseilles.	
I Class .. R. 500	Including wines.	I Class .. R. 520	Including wines.
II do. 340		II do. 350	
III do. 140	Without food.	III do. 145	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Hand-books. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agent.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

SUMATRA, on Wednesday, the 1st March, 1882.
SINGAPORE, on Saturday, the 1st April, 1882.

Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.

Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 12 days.

From Genoa.	I Class Calais Route. R	95	Brighton Route R	80
,,	II do. do. ..	70	do. ..	58
From Naples.	I do. do. ..	145	do. ..	130
,,	II do. do. ..	105	do. ..	93

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE VIA CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE, *via* BRINDISI.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	...G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	...G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. HELIOS	...C. Lazzarich	2,009	400	8th June.

The above voyages will be performed at increased speed.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400 ..	Rs. 280 ..	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400 ..	280 ..	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said	350 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain G. MARUSSIG, 2,394 tons, 450-horse power, to sail on the 2nd March.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, February 3rd, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. BRITANNIA...R. Hutchison	3,500	700	About 1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA.....J. Laird	3,500	700	16th March.
s.s. VICTORIA	3,300	1,050	25th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA...T. G. Knox	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. ARMENIA.....Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	29th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA...Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. ITALIA J. Allan	2,500	500	About 15th Feb.
s.s. INDIA Jamieson	2,289	500	30th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 6th January, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at very low rates.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 9, Rampart Row, BOMBAY (originators of the European, Egyptian and Mediterranean systems), established 1841.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. CULNA, 1,984 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Ingapore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, on TUESDAY, 14th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 17th February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on SATURDAY, 11th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE
S. S. VICTORIA,
3,300 tons register, 1,050 H.P. nominal,
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS splendid fast steamer WILL SAIL as above on the 25th March, and is expected to make the passage under 24 days.

She has excellent accommodation for a large number of passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have accordingly commenced to issue from the 1st instant, a full-sized sheet, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly.....Re. 1 Half Yearly .. Rs. 6
Quarterly .....Rs. 3 Annually ..... ,, 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

NOVELTIES IN FANS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
FORT ESTABLISHMENT.

FOR DESSERT.

DELICIOUS FRENCH SWEETS.
Cash—Rs. 2-4 per lb.

TREACHER & Co., Limited.

REDUCED PRICES.

FINEST VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF
HONEY DEW TOBACCO ;
A splendid article, infinitely superior to the Tobaccos commonly sold under its name.
IMPORTED OVERLAND AT
Per Pound, Cash, Rs. 2-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER
BOTTLED BY FOSTER.

THE NEW SEASON'S PREPARATION of this deliciously refreshing Beverage has arrived, and fully maintains its high reputation.

Quarts per doz., Cash, Rs. 8 0
Pints ,, ,, 5 8

SOLE AGENTS.
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
A SOLUBLE EXTRACT OF CEREALS.
NON-FARINACEOUS.

WHEN dissolved in Cow's Milk and water it constitutes a PERFECT FOOD, capable of sustaining life and developing robust constitutions.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small Bottles .....Re.	1- 0	1-2
Large Bottles ..... ,,	1- 12	2-0

Fresh consignments at short intervals are imported
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER,
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S
CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature ; whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee, and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial Re. 1 ; per dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE AND DIRECTRESS, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY,
NO PERFORMANCE.

TO-MORROW,
SATURDAY, 11TH FEBRUARY,
AT 9 PRECISELY,
TURN HIM OUT.

Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Ferrell, Mr. H. Brooks, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham.

To be followed at 9·45 by
IXION
OR
THE MAN AT THE WHEEL
BURLESQUE.

Mr. F. Morer, Mr. A. B. Tapping, Mr. J. B. Farrell, Mr. T. Gillespie, Mr. B. O'Brien, Miss Edith Wilson, Miss Kate Thoburn, Mrs. Norville, Miss Emma Markham, Miss Lilian May.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16 ; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4 ; Pit Stall, Rs. 2 ; Pit, Re. 1 ; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8·30 p.m. ; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

STAGE MANAGER.....MR. F. MERER.
BUSINESS MANAGER.....MR. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

VALENTINES. VALENTINES.
VALENTINES.
A large selection at
HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. UPPINGHAM, arrived from London, are hereby requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective goods from the Prince's Dock.

No claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery, &c., under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the steamer.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents for Captain Newcomb.
Bombay, 9th February, 1882.

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association will be held THIS DAY at 12 o'clock noon (Bombay time), in the rooms of the Association, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

The attendance of members is particularly requested.

By order of the Committee,
DAVID WATSON,
Bombay, 10th February, 1882. Acting Secretary.

THE KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE OF CALL.

SHAREHOLDERS in the KUTCH NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited, are hereby requested to PAY the amount of CALL of rupees five hundred per share on their respective shares at the registered office of the Company, No. 14, Meadow Street, on or before the 2nd day of March, 1882.

By order of Directors,
RUSTOMJEE COOVERJEE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE,
"THE NEW DIAMOND BLACK,"

AN exceedingly rich Blue-black dye, which is pronounced to be PERFECTLY FAST, but care must be taken that no washing powders are made use of.

	Per pair.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	...Rs. 2-12 to Rs. 3-4.
LADIES' BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, extra fine quality, embroidered silk clock	Rs. 4-8
CHILDREN'S BLACK LISLE THREAD HOSE, stout quality, double heels and toes	...Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 2-10

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
MARINE BRANCH.
MILITARY DEPARTMENT.
NOTICE TO MARINERS.
(No. 3.)
CEYLON—NORTH-EAST COAST.
MARK FOR CLEARING SOUTHERN END OF POINT PEDRO SHOALS.

THE Master Attendant, Colombo, has notified that, as the "Mark-house"—shown on existing charts as a guide for clearing the southern extremity of Point Pedro shoals—is a low kadjan-roofed structure, and very indistinct from seaward,

An obelisk, 60 feet high and painted white, has been erected on a ruin situated 1¼ miles to the north-west of the mark-house.

The obelisk, bearing W. by S., clears the dangers of the Point Pedro shoals in 7 fathoms of water.

(The bearing is Magnetic. Variation, 1° 20' Easterly in 1882.)

By direction of the Government of India,
A. DUNDAS TAYLOR, Comdr. (late I. N.),
Superintendent, Marine Survey of India.
Marine Survey Department, Calcutta, 27th Jan., 1882.

This Notice affects the following :—
BRITISH ADMIRALTY Charts, Nos. 2031, 682, 823, 70, and 748.
INDIAN MARINE SURVEY Charts, Nos. 15b, 103a, and 123a.
Also Taylor's Sailing Directory, Vol. I, page 449.

If this Notice is received on board ship, the substance of it should be inserted on the Charts affected by it, and introduced into the Sailing Directions to which it relates.

By order of H. E. the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,

M. W. WILLOUGHBY, Colonel,
Secretary to Government of Bombay,
Marine Department.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs. as.
India in 1880, by Sir R. Temple. ...	10 0
Endymion, by the Earl of Beaconsfield ; cheap Edn.	1 4
Thomas Rod in India, New Edn., greatly enlarged	15 12
Every Man his own Mechanic, contains 750 Illustrations	4 12
Twenty-one Days in India, by Ali Baba ; new Edn.	2 8
Military History of the Madras Engineers and Pioneers from 1743 to the present time, in 2 Vols. Volume I now ready.	20 0
Rae's White Sea Peninsula, a Journey in Russian Lapland and Karelia	9 8
Bithell's Counting-house Dictionary... ...	3 4
Fisher's Physics of the Earth Crust	7 8
Elements of Pharmacy, Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by W. Whitta	6 12
Morley's English Literature in the Reign of Victoria.	1 8
Watt's Scientific Industries Explained, 1882 ...	1 8
Our Little Life, by the Author of "The Recreations of a Country Parson"	2 4
Arnold's English Poetry and Prose	4 12
Ingles's Book-keeping Single and Double Entry, ...	1 0
Proctor's Familiar Science Studies	4 12
The Dean's Wife, a novel, by Mrs. Elioaet ...	2 4
Ashe Pyee, the Superior Country, by Colonel W. F. Laurie	3 4
Huxley's Science & Culture, and other Essays.	6 12
Fowle's The Poor Law	2 4
Queen's Regulations, New Pocket Edn. 1882 ...	1 0
British Journal of Photographic Almanac, 1882.	0 12
Photographic News Almanac, 1882	0 12
Whittaker's Almanac, 1882	0 12
Zadkeil's Almanac, 1882	0 8

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

INDIA-RUBBER, ELASTIC
AND
WATERPROOF GOODS.

Ladies' Elastic Belts, in a great variety of patterns.
Air Cushions and Pillows, for invalids or travellers.
Air Beds with inflating bellows.
Elastic Silk Stockings, Anklets, Knee, Thigh, and Wrist-pieces.
Pure India-rubber Bandage.
Enema Apparatuses, in various patterns.
India-rubber Tubing, of various thicknesses.
Invalids' Feeding Tubes.
India-rubber Ice Bags.
India-rubber Hot-water Bottles.
India-rubber Teats.
Waterproof Bed Sheeting.
India-rubber Urinals, latest patterns.
And other goods of similar material for Surgical, Sick-room, Chemical, and Domestic purposes.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S CELEBRATED CLARETS.

CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
10 0	6 0 ...	... ST. JULIEN MEDOC ... Light with good flavour.	... 10 0	6 0
10 0	6 0 ...	... BORDEAUX ... A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	... 10 0	6 0
13 0	7 8 ...	... PETIT MEDOC ... Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	... 13 0	7 0
16 0	9 8 ...	... SUPERIOR MEDOC ... Full bodied, of high character and flavour.	... 16 0	9 8
21 0	11 8 ...	...CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	... 21 0	11 8
26 0	14 8 ...	... CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	... 26 0	14 8
32 0	17 0 ...	... CHATEAU MARGAUX ... Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	... 32 0	17 0

CLARET IN WOOD.

Per Hogshead. Cash.		Per Hogshead. Cash.
165 0	BORDEAUX	... 165 0
170 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC ...	... 170 0
210 0	PETIT MEDOC	... 210 0
260 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC ...	... 260 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED.

WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THIS DAY, STOCK-TAKING SALE.

GREAT REDUCTIONS.

HAT DEPARTMENT.

FELT HATS.

Black, Soft Crowns, Stiff Brims	Reduced to.....Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 4-8.
Brown do. do.	Reduced to.....Rs. 2-8.
Drab do. do.	Reduced to.....Rs. 2-8.
Black, Round Crowns	Reduced to.....Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 5.
Brown do.	Reduced to.....Rs. 2-0 to Rs. 5.
Drab do.	Reduced to.....Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 5-8.

DRESS HATS.

Drab Shell Hats	Reduced to.....Rs. 2-8.
Do. do. Fine Pullovers	Reduced to.....Rs. 7-8.
Silk Paris Hats	Reduced to.....Rs. 10-8.

THE WOLESLEY HELMET.

Drab felt, very light and easy fitting to the head.
In all Sizes ... Reduced to.....Rs. 4-8.

LADIES' HATS.

Round Crown Beaver Plush	Reduced to.....Rs. 5-0.
Black Soft Felt Helmets	Reduced to.....Rs. 5-8.
Drab Felt Melton Sun Hat	Reduced to.....Rs. 5-8.

SOLAR HELMET.

Pith covered Drab Felt, well ventilated, for Ladies or Children...Rs. 2-0.

N. B.—Remittances must accompany orders, with 8 annas for Box for Felt Hats, and 12 annas for Helmets or Dress Hats.

WATSON & COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL,
BOMBAY.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING,
OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

VIOLINS.

	Rs. a.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Black-wood case, complete	75 0
Violins in cases complete with bows, &c., Rs. 50, 65, 85, 100, 120 and	..150 0
Cheap Violins without cases, Rs. 15 and	.. 35 0
Three-quarter size Violins in cases complete with bows	.. 35 0
Tenor Violins in cases complete with bows	.. 50 0
Violin bows at Rs. 2-8, 4, 5-8, 7-8, 10 and 12.	
Set of Æolian Tuning Pipes for the Violin	.. 6 0
Tuning Forks A	.. 1 8
Strings per set	.. 1 8
Resin per box	.. 0 8
Bridges Dresden	.. 0 8

VIOLINCELLOS.

Good Instruments in cases complete	..120 0

DOUBLE BASSES.

Complete in cases	..150 0

BANJOS.

Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case	.. 60 0
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50 0
Do. do. Brass hoop plain handle	.. 50 0
Do. Peg head and Brass hoop plain	.. 40 0
Cheaper Instruments in stock down to	.. 12 0
Piccolo Banjos, Rs. 5 and	.. 10 0

TAMBOURINES

At Rs. 3, 6, and	.. 9 0

BONES.

Ebony per set of 4	.. 2 8
Ribs of Beef	.. 2 0

CASTAGNETS.

Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set	.. 2 8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

At 6, 8, and	.. 12 0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

	Rs. a.
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE and Co.	..each Rs. 65 0
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture	..Rs. 95 to 120 0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and	.. 20 0

ACCORDEONS.

Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops	.. 18
Do. 24 do. 2 do.	.. 20

CORNETS.

Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 35 to	..120 0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, and	.. 45 0

FLUTES.

Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases	.. 54 0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	.. 45 0
Flute in F of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case	... 45 0
Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and	... 35 0

PICCOLOS.

Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box	.. 20 0

FLAGEOLET.

Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box	.. 25 0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and	.. 1 8

NIGGER WIGS.

Plain	.. 4 0
Tuft	.. 5 0
Fright	.. 6 0

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FITTING FOR THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS

COMPLETE LISTS AND SONGS, &c., &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO.,
9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Limited.

THE OFFICES of this Company have been REMOVED to 19, Rampart Row ; all communications to be addressed accordingly.

CHAS. H. STRUTT,
Managing Director.

SPRAY PRODUCERS
FOR DIFFUSING PERFUME, DISINFECTANTS, &c.
INVALUABLE IN THE SICK CHAMBER AND THE BOUDOIR.

THESE are now in universal use among the refined classes of Europe and America.

	Rs. a.
Handsome Imitation Cut-glass Bottles, with India-rubber Balls and plated Jets ; of various sizes.....Re. 1, Re. 1-8, and	2 0
Handsome Imitation Cut-glass Bottles, with plated Spherical Pumps on top, and plated Jets..... Rs. 3 and	5 0
Half Pint Crystal Bottles, with powerful India-rubber Pumps, and Glass Jets. Produce a beautifully large Spray.....	6 0
Half Pint Crystal Bottles, with Double India-rubber Pumps, and large plated Jets, with an arrangement for clearing the points when they become stopped. These give a fine large Spray.....	20 0

Other patterns for Medical and Surgical purposes, including the large apparatus for Antiseptic Operations, are described in our Wholesale Price List for June, 1881.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

STANDARD
AERATED WATERS.

D. S. KEMP & Co.'s New Factory (of which inspection is invited) embraces perfect Filtering arrangements ; Charcoal Treatment by which the water is deprived of Albuminoid Nitrogen and other impurities ; Patent Cleansing Machinery by which every bottle is rendered absolutely clean ; and Powerful Modern Engines worked by steam ; the whole being open as day to light and ventilation.

NON-ALCOHOLIC.

	Dozen.
Soda Water (5 grains per bottle) ..... Potash Water (British Pharmacopœia)	Rs. 0 12
Aerated Water	
Tonic Water (Quinine and Bigarade Orange Blossom)	
Lemonade	,, 1 0
Gingerade	
Seltzer Water	
Medicinal Soda Water (British Pharmacopœia)	
Aromatic Ginger Ale (very fine)	,, 1 8
Bottles charged Extra	,, 2 0

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO BE LET, furnished, from about March up to the end of November, a very desirable BUNGALOW, beautifully situated on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, entirely open to the westerly breeze, newly done up, and has a drawing, dining, three bed, dressing and bath rooms. Water and gas laid on. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow-street, Fort. House Agent.

TO LET.
THE CORINTHIAN THEATRE,
CALCUTTA.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
DAVE CARSON,
AS ABOVE.

LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVELTY IN
LADIES' HOSIERY,
Suitable for Evening or Carriage wear.
WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE
with lace fronts, Rs. 3-8 per pair.
Cash Rs. 3-2

rod iron, 850
y bottles, 4 cases
ales papers, 26 pack-
of cas[illegible]cines, 104 kegs shots,
epsom salts, [illegible]ckages sundries, 2 boxes
gold leaves, 9 cases tallow, 58 cases toys, 9 cases pro-
visions, 16 packages printing press, 7 cases perfu-
mery, 4,477 planks, 28,117 bars iron, 46 bundles iron,
307 packages glassware, 70 packages colour and
paints, 258 kegs nails, 316 cases oil, 74 cases soap,
1,002 bundles steel, 23 drums turpentine, 175 cases
candles, 12 cases books, 31 packages corks, 151 cases
gin, 190 casks beer, 4 cases clocks, 9 cases boots, 18
cases confectionery, 217 cases glass, 113 cases copper,
150 cases brass, and many packages merchandise.
The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir
and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
9	Java(s).....	Clark.....	Bussorah, Jan. 27.
	Uppingham (s)....	Newcomb	London, Jan. 7.
	W. Phillips	Healy	Mauritius, Dec. 26.

DEPARTURES.

Feb.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Hydaspes (s).....	Harvey	Trieste, &c.
	Oorun (s)	Baker	C. and Cutch.
	Propitious (s)	Douglas	Gibraltar.
	H. M. S. Dryad	Hext	Persian Gulf.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 5 Medina (s) .....Bulkeley .... Penang, Jan. 9.
Pemba (s) .....Guy .....Singapore, Jan. 19.
Berkshire .....Cuninghame Liverpool, Oct. 20.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 5.—Steamers City of Edinburgh and Khandalla.
Ship Brechin Castle. Barque Rambler.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 6 Nepaul (s) .... London.
I.G.S. Tenasserim. ..... Rangoon.
I.G.S. Czarewitch. ..... Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 6 Camorta(s)..... Calcutta.
Chindwara (s) .... Bombay.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 21 Leon XIII, ss, Requer, from Sea.
23 Ettorefrieramosca, It G B, Caramagna, from
Jan. 3 Chiltern, ss, Goodshall, from Bombay. [Assab.
6 Godavery, ss, Minier, from Mauritius.
9 Lisgard, ss, Farmer, from Port Said.
15 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
16 Corinth, ss, Holloway, from Cardiff.
18 Dragon, H. M. ss, Hulton, from Mussowa.
18 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
18 Coningsby, ss, Fleetham, from West Hartlepool.
19 Daphne, ss, Doncich, from Trieste.
19 Serapis, ss, North, from Calcutta.
19 Poona, ss, Chapman, from London.
20 Rhiwindon, ss, Gyles, from Calcutta.
20 Potosi, ss, Darley, from London.
20 Chillingham, ss, Sanderson, from Coconada.
20 Amazone, ss, Lormier, from Shanghai.
21 Ituvenor, ss, Reynolds, from Calcutta.
21 Zealand, ss, Blacklin, from Rotterdam.
21 Sindh, ss, Lequerre, from Marseilles.
21 Duke of Buccleugh, ss, Scott, from Calcutta.
21 Tage, ss, Fabre, from Mauritius.
21 Patna, ss, Avern, from London.
22 Forbin Fch Corvt, ss, Avern, from Velletta.
22 Camorta, ss, Bergemann, from London.
22 Langollen, ss, Geen, from Calcutta.
22 Abokh, ss, Vigot, from Abokh.
24 Brocadalle, ss, Reynolds, from Bombay.
24 Cantonnais, ss, Sicard, from Greenock.
24 Wandraham, ss, Splidt, from Calcutta.
24 Mecca, ss, Livingstone, from Zanzibar.
24 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, from Bombay.
24 Stentor, ss, Kirkpatrick, from Liverpool.
24 Thomas Turnbull, ss, Hitcham, from Cardiff.
24 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, from Bombay.
24 Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
24 Kangra, ss, Wood, from Kurrachee.
24 Chioggia, It. G. Boat, Basso, from Assab.
25 Standard, ss, Darnell, from Cardiff.
25 Hydaspes, ss, Harvey, from Venice.
25 Rome, ss, Cates, from Bombay.
25 Nepaul, ss, Wyatt, from London.
25 Medea, ss, Crellovich, from Calcutta.
25 Whickham, ss, Scott, from Cardiff.
25 Lydian Monarch, ss, Huggett, from Calcutta.
25 Armenia, ss, Read, from Bombay.
26 Manora, ss, Cosens, from Calcutta.
26 Elpis, ss, Turner, from Bombay.
26 Anatolia, ss, Green, from Cardiff.
26 Potomac, ss, Watson, from Bussorah.
27 King Arthur, ss, Dyer, from Bussorah.
27 Cohanim, ss, Widdell, from Bombay.
27 Lindus, ss, Mailler, from London.
27 Chetah, Ship, Braddon, from Chittagong.
28 Felicia, ss, Muller, from New York.
29 Beaconsfield, ss, Cotton, from Coconada.
29 Helios, ss, Lazarich, from Bombay.
29 Gordonia, ss, Ross, from Bombay.
29 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, from Calcutta.
29 Bengal, ss, Ro, from Java.
29 Seine, ss, Manniv, from Java.
30 Sicily, ss, Green, from Bombay.
30 Cleverhouse, ss, Duggan, from Mangalore.
30 Prins Hendrik, ss, Bakker, from Batavia.
30 Imbros, ss, Ahlenroth, from Cardiff.
30 Tonquin F. T. Shid, Dumoni, from Saigon.
31 Francais Garnier, ss, Nourry, from Greenock.
31 Canopus, ss, Joy, from London.
31 Aglaia, ss, Marcovich, from Trieste.
31 Ancona, ss, Stead, from Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

J n. 19 Daphne, ss, Doncich, to Bombay.
20 Ettorefrieramosca, It G. B., Caramagna, to Assab.
20 Lisgard, ss, Farmer, to Bombay.
20 Operculum, ss, Thompson, to Hodeida.
21 Corinth, ss, Holloway, to Bombay.
21 Amazone, ss, Lormier, to Marseilles.
21 Duke of Buccleugh, ss, Scott, to London.
22 Godavery, ss, Minier, to Mauritius.
22 Sindh, ss, Lequerre, to Shanghai.
24 Tage, ss, Fabre, to Marseilles.
24 Camorta, ss, Bergemann, to Calcutta.
24 Brocadalle, ss, Reynolds, to Marseilles.
24 Bellini, ss, Sawyer, to Dunkirk.
24 Patna, ss, Avern, to Kurrachee.
25 Coningby, ss, Fleetham, to Elephant Point.
25 Mecca, ss, Livingstone, to Bombay.
25 Baghdad, ss, Dougherty, to Zanzibar.
25 Hydaspes, ss, Harvey, to Bombay.
25 Lydian Monarch, ss, Huggett, to London.
25 Dragon, H. M's, ss, Hulton, to Red Sea.
26 Dagmar, I. G. ss, Cuthbert, to Red Sea.
26 Forbin, Fch Corvt, ss, Avern, to Red Sea.
26 Kangra, ss, Wood, to London.
26 Armenia, ss, Read, to Liverpool.
26 Manora, ss, Cosens, to London.
26 Elpis, ss, Turner, to Antwerp.
27 Potomac, ss, Watson, to London.
27 King Arthur, ss, Dyer, to Jeddah.
27 Cohanim, ss, Widdell, to Liverpool.
28 Lindus, ss, Mailler, to Australia.
28 Felicia, ss, Muller, to Japan.
28 Abokh, ss, Vigot, to Red sea.
29 Wandraham, ss, Splidt, to Elephant Point.
29 Helios, ss, Lazarich, to Trieste.
29 Gordonia, ss, Ross, to London.
29 Tenasserim, ss, Polson, to London.
30 Beaconsfield, ss, Cotton, to Marseilles.
30 Bengal, ss, Hoy, to Marseilles.
30 Sicily, ss, Green, to Liverpool.
30 Cleverhouse, ss, Duggan, to London.
30 Prins Hendrik, ss, Bakker, to Amsterdam.
30 Tonquin, F. T. Ship, Dumoni, to Toulon.
31 Whickham, ss, Scott, to Colachel.
31 Seine, ss, Manning, to Malta F. O.
31 Canopus, ss, Joy, to China.
31 Aglaia, ss, Marcovich, to Calcutta.
31 Ancona, ss, Stead, to London.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Leon XIII, ss, Requer, from Sea.
Chiltern, ss, Goodshall, from Bombay.
Dagmar I. G., ss, Cuthbert, from Muccala.
Cantonnais, ss, Sicard, from Greenock.
Thomas Turnbull, ss, Hitcham, from Cardiff.
Operculum, ss, Thompson, from Hodeida.
Chioggia, It. G. Boat, Basso, from Assab.
Standard, ss, Darnell, from Cardiff.
Anatolia, ss, Green, from Cardiff.
Chetah, Ship, Braddon, from Chittagaum.
Imbros, ss, Ohlenroth from Cardiff.
Francais Garnier, ss, Nourry, from Greenock.

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 10.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

450-79—Craigie, L. and O.—C. A. Turner vs. Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—For counsel's reply.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

For Consent Decree.

172-82—Ardesir and H.—Sorabjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Meherbai—Prescot and W.

MOTION.

395-81—Shapurjee and T.—Vundrawandass Purshotumdass and another vs Chagandass Narondass—Skipsey and W.—Part heard.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Volljee and others—J. B. and D. P., and G., and J. Macfarlane.—Part heard.

487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

157-81—Muljee and B—Tribhowandas Purshotumdas vs Nursidas Jitram—Hearn, C. and L.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

389-81—Macfarlane and G.—Ahmed Somjee vs Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H. and R. M. Sayani —Part heard.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The L. B. and M. Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy—Jefferson, B. and D.

535-80—R. M. Sayani—Cursonjee Hunsraj and others vs Gungachurun Shewpursad and others—Tobin & R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 8.

Shephard, Captain, Leicestershire, on leave, from Umballa.

FEBRUARY 9.

Okeden, Captain, K. R. Rifles, on leave, from Allahabad.

Milne, Lieut., Heaforth Highlanders, on duty, from Lucknow.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 9.

Okeden, Captain, K. R. Rifles, on leave, to England.

Milne, Lieut., Seaforth Highlanders, on duty, to Aden.

Johnson, Lieut., 9th Lancers, on leave, to England.

Watts, Brig. Surg., from leave, to Allahabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt. Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, February 9.

1. The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 11th instant, fall in at the Town Hall at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time). Red Uniform with helmets, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. All members are requested to attend. Members, if punctual, will be supplied with tram tickets at Byculla, Grant Road, Girgaum and Colaba.

2. The usual monthly Committee Meeting will take place on Monday, the 13th instant, at Headquarters at 5-45 p.m. Madras time. All members are invited to attend.

By order,

A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Feb. 9.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made, with effect from the 20th Nov. 1882 :—

Capt. F. G. T. Welch, S. C. (Wing Officer, 25th N. L. I., and Offg. Brig. Major, Nasirabad), to be Brig. Major in succession to Major H. J. Stock, removed.

The undermentioned Medical officers are brought on the strength of H. M.'s Forces in this Command from the 27th Jan., the date of their arrival in Bombay :—

Surg.-Major I. McD'O. Farrell, A. M. D., and Surg. Major W. F. Samuels, A. M. D.

The leave of absence to England for nine months granted by to Lieut.-Col. S. Jackson, Comdt., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteer Corps, is extended for two months.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 25th Dec.

Poona Horse.—Russaldar Azum Ali to be Risaldar, Superry. Russaidar Ameer Mahomed Khan to be Russaidar, Jamadar Rajey Mahomed to be Supery. Russadar., and Dafedar Meer Wuzeeroodin to be Jamadar, vice Ahmed Khan, pensioned.

Surg.-Major C. F. Ogilvie, M. D., has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

Major E. M. Woodcock, S.C., having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieut. Col. from 4th Feb. subject to H. M.'s approval.

Condr. G. Ives, Ordce. Dept. is allowed furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. J. Henderson, M.A., having been appointed by the Secy. of State for India an Asst. Chaplain of the Presbyterian Church of Scotland on the Bom. Estabt., is admitted to the Service from the date of his arrival at the station to which he may be posted.

The Rev. W. J. Ffennell, M.A., has been granted by the Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice West, Judge of H. M.'s High Court of Judicature at Bombay, is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months from the 10th March next.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Majors H. L. Nutt and W. Scott respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Joint Commissioner, Gondal, on the 21st ult.

Majors W. Scott and H. L. Nutt respectively delivered over and recieved charge of the office of the Asst. Pol. Agent, Gohelvad Prant in Kathiawar, on the 21st inst.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Brig. Gen. J. Blair, V.C., S. C., to be Pol. Resident at Aden in succession to Major-Gen. F. A. E. Loch, C.B.

Azam Kishordas Govandas, Acting Head Karkun in the Mamlatdar's Kacheri at Amod, in the Dist. of Broach, is appeinted to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Asam Anundrao Pandurang, Acting Head Karkun of Taluka Chopda in the Dist. of Khandesh, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Mr. Jehangir Edalji Modi, sub. pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge, Dohad, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge, vice Rao Saheb Harilal Mansukhram Parikh, promoted, and to take rank in the Fourth Grade between Rao Saheb Dwarkanath Sakharam Paudual and Mr. Luis de Sa.

Mr. Vishvanath Vaikunth Wagh, sub. pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub Judge, Sirsi, to be Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub-Judge, vice Rao Saheb Ramchandra Ganesh Bakhle, promoted, and to take rank in the Fourth Grade between Rao Saheb Vinayak Vithal Tilak and Rao Saheb Raghunath Gangadhar Bhadbhade.

Mr. Chimanlal Lallubhai, Acting Second Class Sub. Judge, Broach, sub. pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub-Judge, vice Mr. Luis de Sa, appointed sub. pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge.

Mr. Gulabdass Laldas Parvati, Acting Second Class Sub-Judge, Vita, to be sub. pro tem. Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub-Judge, vice Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, appointed sub. pro tem. Second Class, Third Grade, Sub-Judge.

Mr. Keshavram Kashiram is appointed to be Sub. Govt. Pleader in the Sub-Judge's Court at Ankleshvar in the Surat District, vice Mr. Ganaparam Govindram, deceased.

Mr. C. E. Crawford received charge of the office of Extra Asst. Judge and Sessions Judge of Ratnagiri on the 27th ult.

Mr. P. G. Abhyanker has been appointed to be Chief Clerk of First Class Sub-Judge's Court, Nasik in the Thana Dist. with effect from the 17th ult.

Mr. Trimbakilal Madhavji, pensioned Mamlatdar, is appointed to be an Hony. Magte. and is invested with the powers of a Magte. of the Second Class in the Kaira Dist.

Mr. J. E. Down is appointed to be Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Belgaum Dist.

Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson is appointed to be Dist. Supdt. of Police in the Ratnagiri Dist.

Rao Saheb G. J. Ghandhiwala and Khan Saheb Tehangir Eduji Modi respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Dohad in the Panch Mahals Dist. on the 7th Dec. 1881.

Rao Saheb C. D. Kaveshwar and Rao Saheb G. J. Ghandhiwala respectively delivered over and received charge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Godhra in the Panch Mahals Dist. on the 10th Dec. 1881.

Rao Saheb Shantaya Manjunath, Mamlatdar of Kalgatgi in the Dist. of Dharwar, is appointed to be a Magte.

Mr. Murajmal Chanderam is appointed to be Asst. Public Prosecutor in the Shkarpur, Dist. of the Second Class in that Dist.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, B.A., assumed charge of the duties of Dy. Educl. Inspr. for Hindustani Schools in the Central and Southern Divisions on 8th Jan.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. F. A. H. Elliot, C. S., to act as First Asst. Collr. of Satara till further orders.

Mr. F. S. P. Lely, C. S., Acting First Asst. Collr., Surat, is allowed furlough for two years from 15th March next or such subsequent date as he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. W. M. Fletcher, Supdt. Revnue Survey and Assessment, S. M. Country, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of furlough for three months.

Mr. J. C. Anding to do duty as Additional Dist. Dy. Collr., Ahmednagar.

Rao Saheb Lakshman Narayan to act as Dist. Dy. Collr. Ratnagiri, till further orders.

Mr. T. M. Pilgate, Inspr-Gen. of Registration and Stamps, Bombay, has been allowed by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India an extension of leave for six months on sick certificate.

Mr. Keshav Raoji has been confirmed in his appointment of Special Sub-Registrar at Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar Dist.

The following appointments were made in the Registration Dept :—

Mr. Govind Madhavrao, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Umreth in the Kaira Dist., to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Sanand in the Ahmedabad Dist. from 18th Dec. 1881.

Mr. Chhaganlal Pahashankar, Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Sanand in the Ahmedabad Dist., to be Third Grade Special Sub-Registrar of Umreth in the Kaira Dist., from 23rd Dec. 1881.

Mr. W. J. C. Dunbar, Asst. Conr. of Forests, Ahmednagar, is allowed furlough for one year and thirteen days from such date after the 1st March next as he may avail himself of it.

H. E. the Govr. in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. S. Hamilton, C. S., to be Forest Settmt. Officer in the Kolaba Dist.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. H. Newnham is permitted to resign H. M.'s Cov. C. S. on the Bo. Estabt. from 15th May.

Surg. Major G. Y. Hunter to be Civil Surgeon, Karachi, vice Surg. Major N. Hopkins.

Assist. Surg. Bakaram Arjoon, L. M., was placed on General Duty, Bombay, with effect from Nov. 26, 1881, to Jan. 5, 1882.

BY THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF PRISONS.

Surg. Major James Davidson, M. D., and Surg.-Major Henry Cook, M. D., respectively delivered over and received charge of the Dharwar Dist. Jail on the 23rd Jan.

Surg-Major E. Hughes, M. D., and Surg. D. Charles Davidson respectively delivered over and received charged of the Surat Dist. Jail on the 24th Jan.

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row. 26th January, 1882.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WILKIN—LLOYD-CLOUGH—February 9th, at St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by the Rev. R. L. Page, M. A., assisted by the Rev. R. Walker, M. A., Edward, third son of William Wilkin, Esq., of 15, Hyde Park Street, London, W., and Bod Douwen Rhyl, N. Wales, to Adelaide Louisa, third daughter of H. H. Lloyd-Clough, Esq., late Chief Constable for the county of Merioneth.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARINGTON—February 3rd, at Secunderabad, the wife of H. N. V. Harington, Indian Medical Department, of a daughter.

JOHNSON—February 4th, at Lucknow, the wife of F. Godschall Johnson (late 11th Hussars), of a son.

SPRING—February 6th, at Kidderpore, the wife of the Rev. H. Coleridge Spring, of a son.

DEATHS.

JOUBERT—February 5th, at Calcutta, Sidney Melvill, only child of Charles and Eliza Joubert, aged 4 years and 3 months.

PILLANS—Florence, the wife of Charles Henry Pillans, of Phoriburn Tea Estate, Western Dooars, aged 27 years 10 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1882.

THE preamble to the Government of India Resolution appointing the Educational Commission will be read with much sympathy by all who have at any time during the last ten years attempted to form some idea of the progress of India from the annual reports of the various Directors of Public Instruction. We have always modestly ascribed our own inability to make anything of these reports to want of previous knowledge of the subject, a general shyness of statistics of which we are painfully conscious, or some other equally local and limited cause. It is true that from time to time we have noticed with surprise other people laying down these reports with an expression suggesting an anxious doubt as to their own continued sanity. But the conviction that everything has a final end, and that columns of figures so nicely printed must be for the enlightenment of somebody, fortified by the observation that the most indigestive part of the performance was always solemnly declared, in a separate rubric, to be "required by the Government of India," allayed the rising suspicion. It is something of a shock, then, to learn, as we do from this Resolution, that not even the Government of India can read a typical report of a Director of Public Instruction. It is now over ten years since, on the handing over of education to the provincial Governments, the Supreme Government became dependent mainly on these reports for its knowledge of the manner in which the educational system is progressing, and in which it is being developed and adapted to the more modern requirements of the different provinces. The new Viceroy wishes or has pledged himself to review the situation, upon which a Secretariat that has been swallowing without a grimace tons of printed paper on the subject, calmly informs him and the world that "the experience of the past has shown that a mere critical review or analysis of the returns and reports of the different provinces fails to impart a thoroughly satisfactory knowledge of the actual state of things in the districts," and that he had better appoint a Commission if he wants to know anything about it. The Commission has been appointed; but we hope the Viceroy will not be led away by the ingenious and thoroughly characteristic suggestion that it is only because, unlike the general run of Viceroys, he happens to want on this occasion "thoroughly satisfactory" knowledge that the hieroglyphics of the last ten years have failed him. We go as far now in our incredulity as before in confiding trust. We do not believe that knowledge of any kind is to be get out of these returns and reports. And we humbly suggest to the Commission that one of its first resolutions should be to draw the attention of Government to the desirability of putting such costly material as Directors of Public Instruction and Masters of High Schools to more noble uses than the compilation of reports and returns which are perfectly unintelligible.

In the Resolution itself the Governor-General in Council does not, it will be noticed with satisfaction, adhere to the view that the backward state of primary education, which is in brief the main question to be discussed, has been a necessary consequence of the encouragement shown to higher instruction, and that the remedy lies in a sudden and violent change of policy which shall enrich the one branch of education at the expense of the other. Starting from the extremely just observation that the scheme laid down in 1854 was an outline, the details of which were to be filled in through a long course of years, the Governor-General admits with small reservation that owing to a variety of circumstances more progress has up to the present time been made in high and middle than in primary education. But, it is added, the Government of India "is not disposed in any way to regret this advance." What is desired is that the different branches of public instruction should, if possible, move forward together, and with more equal step than hitherto.

But the suggestion is not made anywhere in this Resolution that the desired result is to be gained by checking or hindering in any way the progress of the branch which has got furthest away from the parent stem. "This ought we to have done, and not have left the other undone," is in effect the line taken by the Government of India in the controversy to which it has been made an unwilling party. Lord Ripon, it is clear, has no notion of bringing about the desired equilibrium by the rough and ready process which enabled Lord Lytton and Sir John Strachey to boast of having equalised the salt-tax.

While, however, Government will not withdraw from the existing schools and colleges such support as may still be necessary, Government is naturally most anxious that part at least of the expense which a development of primary education must involve them in should be thrown on funds "set free" from their present employment in furtherance of higher instruction. They can be so set free only by calling in every available private agency to relieve and assist the public funds in connection with this branch of public instruction; and thirdly not the main object of their sitting, the question as to how this is to be done is very specially commended to the notice of the Commission. We are glad to see that in this connection Government give prominent expression to the wish that the voluntary support of municipal institutions may be effectually secured by giving these institutions a large and increasing *share in the management* of the public schools within the limits of their jurisdiction. This is a point which is far too much neglected at present. Periodical scoldings—carefully wrapped up in columns of unreadable statistics—are administered to municipalities by an invisible Director for the little they now do in this matter. Occasionally an enthusiastic educationalist like Mr. T. B. Kirkham is in a position to enforce in person the appeal of the department, and an additional Rs. 500 or so, for an end which is at least as important as covering in the Malabar Hill Reservoir, are secured for a year or two. But the department is not sufficiently eager to meet private agencies half way by divesting itself with each new endowment of more and more of its autocratic powers of control and management, and it is too much the fashion to give and accept sums like that voted in our own Municipality in aid of Mahomedan education, on the condition that it be spent at the discretion of the Government authorities. The Resolution on which we are commenting does not say too much in praise of the benefits—other than the relief to Government funds—which may be expected to flow from the freedom and variety of education which it admits must accompany any large development of private subscriptions to educational funds. They declare solemnly that they will do all they can to foster a spirit of independence and self-help. We know of no better way of fostering such a spirit than by inviting municipalities not only to pay for schools, but to undertake the management of them, provided Government act up to their declared intention of conceding, so to say, representation with taxation. It must be borne in mind, however, that the attitude of Government towards such bodies should be constant. It is better that they should make what seem mistakes as they hew out their own course than that they should be constantly interfered with. The city of Bombay at this moment furnishes a melancholy example of what is the usual result of an ill-assorted mixture of a kindly despotism with representative institutions. The Municipality alone would not have given us the Contagious Diseases Act. And the Government alone would have spared us the roofing in of the Malabar Hill Reservoir. It is because we obey two masters that we have been saddled with both these evils. We gladly recognise in the language of this Resolution a determination on the part of the present Viceroy that in education, as in other matters, the people of India are to have the opportunity of training themselves to manage their own affairs by being allowed to make a beginning.

IT is reported from London that Lord Granville has made an energetic protest to the Russian Ambassador against the action of Russia in Central Asia, and especially as regards the treaty lately signed, by which Persia hands over the Akhal Tekke oasis to the Czar. We have no doubt whatever that Prince Lobanoff was duly prepared for the interview. In all probability he had a catalogue of "explanations" ready written out in his coat-tail pocket, wherewith to allay the susceptibilities of the British Minister, and convince all but "the ignorant and prejudiced" of Russia's good faith and the extreme reluctance with which she has been compelled (for some shadowy reason—we care not to inquire what) to cross the bounds which "His Imperial Majesty considered sufficient" for Russian expansion in Central Asia. We can hardly suppose that the annexation can be justified on the worn-out excuses of Turcoman raids. However guilty the unhappy people may have been of attempting some sort of feeble reprisals on their despoiler, we know quite well that for months past they have been in a state of depressed quiescence, looking despairingly for some *deus ex machinâ* to preserve them a fragment of their ancient nomadic liberty. Doubtless Muscovite resource is quite equal to furbishing up some specious account of the affair, but we would respectfully ask Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet—how long this comedy is to be carried on? No man has protested more frequently nor more eloquently than the present Foreign Secretary, and no statesman has ever swallowed more calmly the explanations and assurances of the Schouvaloffs, the de Giers, and the Jominis who have from time to time amused themselves and their "august master" by trifling with British diplomatists. Has Lord Granville solemnly divested himself of all those responsibilities about which he has gravely filled hundreds of pages of despatches since 1870? If so, why make his country ridiculous by indulging in further empty protests? and if not, does he not think that the time has come to interpose something more substantial than verbal or clerical remonstrances before the steady and unconcealed designs of Russia?

We have no need to inquire at St. Petersburg for the causes of this latest annexation. No one who regarded the course of events in Central Asia was ignorant of Russia's desire to possess herself of what, to suit her own ends, she considered the debateable ground between Persia and Turkistan, as well as the bank of the Attrek. She was quite aware that the position on the Hari Rud which she has now obtained, placed her within arm's-length of Herat; and Ayoub Khan has shown the way from Herat to Kandahar. But the declarations of the Liberal Government on this matter do not date back to a period anterior to the Russophilism of later days. During the Kandahar debate of last session we do not forget that Sir Charles Dilke sprang one of those parliamentary mines on his opponents which the benevolence of Russia has on several occasions enabled his party to do. The echoes are yet ringing in our ears of those Ministerial cheers which greeted the opportune announcement that Russia was to withdraw her troops from Askabad. The Govermnent majority once secured, to no small extent by the intervention of Prince Lobanoff, the Czar's Ministers quietly put their promise in their pocket and maintained their troops at Askabad. A few weeks ago this force was powerfully strengthened; and by this fact alone Her Majesty's Government had warning of some further aggression intended on the part of Russia. We now hear Lord Granville has once more protested; but we have no intimation that he is prepared to go further. Unless he do, he had better have allowed the affair to pass in diguified silence, for we may rest assured Russia was quite prepared to ward off the protest and go on her way notwithstanding. It may be said that the British Government can do little beyond protest, for thanks to their entire confidence in their St. Petersburg ally, they are not in a position to easily oppose the Russian advance except by those wordy fulminations which from time immemorial have broken harmlessly and unavailingly against the ranks of armed men. There is not a body of troops capable of contending with the Russian Askabad division for twenty minutes nearer than Quetta, and that advanced force is only a fraction of the Russian strength. We believe Lord Beaconsfield realised the necessity of throwing our wings over the Shah, and backing him up against the encroachments of Russia. The late Premier shrank from his scheme of protecting Mohammedan Asia before the tempest of opposition raised against other branches of his policy; and now the opportunity has gone by. Persia has sunk under the weight of Russia, and is Lord Granville prepared to rescue her from her tutelage? If not, he had better have spared his protest, and sent Sir Charles Dilke to make an humble apology to Mr. Edward Stanhope for taking an unfair advantage in the debate last session.

AMONG the passengers who left by the mail steamer yesterday was Dr. D. B. Simmons, an American physician who for several years past has held an appointment in Japan which constituted him medical adviser-in-chief to the Japanese Government. That Government, when an epidemic of cholera broke out some years since, said to Dr. Simmons, "We know nothing about this disease; you tell us what men of science consider best to be done to stamp it out." With an entire absence of red-tape, and a firm faith in the efficacy of scientific methods which was sometimes embarrassing to the learned doctor, they enforced every suggestion by the aid of the most rigorous police regulations, and Japan made at a bound greater progress in sanitation than had been accomplished for centuries previous. What struck him chiefly was the complete absence of prejudice, religious or national, characterising the ruling class amongst the Japanese. This may be attributed perhaps to the fact that the Daimios, who number some forty thousand families in all, were believers in the doctrines of Confucius; in other words, their only religion consisted in mental culture. When the old system of exclusion was broken down by the Anglo-French fleets, and the ancient polity of the country gave way before a silent but irresistible revolution, the Daimios saw that their only chance of maintaining not merely their position, but their very existence, lay in availing themselves to the full of the Western methods and appliances, the superiority of which had become so manifest. They had no religious scruples to suggest a *non possumus*, and in every department the new modes of working were eagerly sought out and applied. Even matters sanitary are now understood by a school of Japanese sanitary officers. In every prefecture there is an officer or a board whose business it is to look after everything appertaining to the public health. If the Japanese had only money enough they would go in for pure water supply and scientific drainage in a fashion that would excite the emulation of Bombay itself. Dr. Simmons has been for some weeks past engaged in a sanitary exploration of India with a view to comparing his Japanese experience with the state of things prevailing in this country. It is probable that the results of many years of carefui observation of sanitary conditions amongst Oriental populations will be given to the public in due course by the learned doctor.

THE MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE.

HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA went out yesterday to see some of the principal sights in the city. Driving out alone in the morning, he visited the Prince's Dock, where he was taken on board the steam ship Deccan, now in dock, and inspected it with some curiosity. He drove out again in the afternoon, accompanied by Rao Bahadoor Shunkar Pandurang Pandit, Oriental Translator to Government, in a Government House carriage-and-pair, escorted by six sowars of the 2nd Lancers. His Highness, who was conducted over the premises by Mr. Fulton, Registrar on the Appellate Side, sat for some time on the bench in Mr. Justice Bayley's court, and had the course of the daily business of the court explained to him by his Lordship. He then inspected the High Court Library, and next drove to the neighbouring building, the University Library and Rajabai Tower, where he was received by Professor Peterson, the Registrar, and Rao Saheb Gampatrao Moroba Pitale, the Assistant Registrar. His Highness inspected the University library with much interest, and ascended two storeys of the tower, but felt disinclined to go higher. The Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University was next visited, and its uses explained to him by the Registrar. At the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, the next place to which the Maharaja was driven, His Highness was received by Mr. Harichand Sadashew, the secretary, who shewed him the Manockjee Nusserwanjee Petit memorial books on art, the Berkley memorial books on engineering, Colonel Laughton's Revenue Survey map of Bombay, &c. Mr. Harichand gave the Maharaja a brief account of the origin of the Institute, of the benevolent patriarch whose name it bore, of the character of the lectures delivered in the Lecture Hall, &c. The Maharaja inquired if the founder was alive; and was told that he had been dead some years, and that his sons were Sir Albert Sassoon, now in England, and the Hon'ble S. D. Sassoon, a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. With reference to Mr. Berkley's bust, the Maharaja was told that he (the late Mr. J. J. Berkley) was the Chief Engineer of the G. I. P. Railway, who had designed and constructed the Bhore Ghaut and Thull Ghaut inclines, the former of which His Highness had passed over the day before. His Highness remarked that he well remembered the general features of the great work referred to. From the Institute, His Highness drove to the Apollo-bunder. The Mint was the next place marked on the programme of visits, but His Highness appeared to have changed his mind, and from the bunder was driven back on his way home, past the bandstand, along the Queen's-road.

RECEPTION GIVEN BY HIS HIGHNESS.

His Highness gave a reception to a number of European and native gentlemen at his residence at Tardeo yesterday evening. The grounds were illuminated with gas-lamps, and the hall was lighted with a number of chandeliers, the effect being heightened by a few large mirrors. The band of the 21st Native Infantry played without, and a couple of nautch-girls performed within the hall. The Hon'ble V. Ramayengar, C. S. I., the Maharaja's dewan, received the guests at the entrance on behalf of the royal host, and Mr. Bhaskarrao Balajee, the Bombay agent of H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda, subsequently introduced many of them to His Highness. The reception lasted for about an hour, and after bouquets and garlands of flowers had been presented, the assembly broke up and took le

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

At to-day's meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council, Mr. Whitley Stokes presented the Committee's report on the Bill to amend the Indian Paper Currency Act, and also obtained leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the inspection of boilers and prime-movers in Burmah; a Bill to provide for the trial for misconduct of Burmah pilots; and a Bill to amend the Indian Railway Act.

FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 9.

The Amir is said to have ordered the collection of ten lakhs of the balance revenue of the current year in Kandahar.

Orders are said to have been received for the disarming and disbandment at Kandahar of an Andari Ghilzai regiment one thousand strong, and two regiments have been ordered from Kabul for the purpose, the reason being the arrest of Ghilzai Khan in Kabul.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]
(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE RUSSIAN ANNEXATION IN PERSIA.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

It is reported that Lord Granville has had an interview with the Russian Ambassador, at which he energetically protested against the action of Russia in Central Asia, and especially as regards the treaty lately signed between Russia and Persia.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

LONDON, FEB. 9.

The House of Commons resumed last night the debate on the address in reply to the Royal Speech. Mr. Stafford Northcote attacked the policy of the Government, which Mr. Gladstone vindicated. He warmly defended the Land Commission, and said that the Land Act had been impartially administered. The Right Hon'ble gentleman strongly denounced the Land League.

The debate was then adjourned.

THE QUEEN.

The Queen will visit Mentone during March, the doctors having ordered that Her Majesty should have rest and change.

OBITUARY.

The Earl of Lonsdale, and Major-General Bowdich of the Bombay Army.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 8.

The Anchor Line steamer Hispania left here for Bombay on the afternoon of the 7th instant.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Eldorado left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

PORT SAID, FEB. 8.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Quetta, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

LONDON, FEB. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

The London Cotton market has been quiet but firm.

Fair Dholleras	4 7-16
Fine Oomrawuttees	4 11-16

The Bullion market has been quiet but steady.

3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84½
4½ per cent. Do.	90¾
5 per cent. Consols for account ...	99⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes	113¾ ex-coupon.
Bar Silver	52 1-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(FEBRUARY 9.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* direct cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, FEB. 9, 9-7 A. M.

French mail-steamer Tibre, from Calcutta, arrived.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY, NIGHT, FEBRUARY 8.
(Madras time.)

At 10 p.m. .. .. 77·1 Faht.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

„ 6 a.m.	73·0
„ 10 a.m.	80·2
„ 2 p.m.	84·7
„ 4 p.m.	83·6

THERE were twelve deaths from cholera in Bombay last week, as compared to an average of ten for the corresponding weeks of the last five years. There were five deaths in Chowpatty, and four in Camatcepoora.

SIR MADHAVA RAO'S entertainment to His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore, at the Petit Hall, Nepean Sea-road, this evening, will commence at 9 p.m. (Madras time) and close at 12 p.m.

WE see that Mr. Justice West is allowed privilege leave for two months from the 10th of next month.

THE appointment of Brigadier-General J. Blair, V. C., late Commandant 1st Bombay Light Cavalry, and in command at Neemuch, to be Political Resident at Aden in succession to Major-General Loch, C.B., is notified in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette*. Colonel Blair gained his Victoria Cross in the campaign against Tantia Topee, 1858-59.

THE Rev. A. Jean, D. D., has been appointed to represent the Roman Catholic Educational Missions on the Educational Commission; and Mr. C. J. Brownrigg, M.A., is the educational officer from the Central Provinces, whose nomination was not made when the Resolution was issued.

CAPTAIN H. PARRY OKEDEN, of the King's Royal Rifle Corps, late Private Secretary to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, N.-W. Provinces, left Bombay by yesterday's mail-steamer for Venice, on one year's leave on medical certificate. Captain Okeden was provided with a passage by the Hydaspes, because there will be no troopship leaving before the middle of next month, and the doctors had recommended that he should not remain in the country longer than could be helped.

IT is reported that the Indian Budget will be issued on the 9th of March.

DISTURBANCES are reported among the Bhils in the Jodhpore districts, but not of a serious kind.

MR. G. A. OLIPHANT has been appointed to officiate as Principal Veterinary Surgeon in India.

LORD LAWRENCE, accompanied by the Hon'ble H. S. Cunningham, paid a visit to His Highness the Maharaja of Jeypore on Sunday last, at the Ballygunge House.

THE *Deccan Herald* frankly acknowledges that it was hoaxed in regard to the imaginary fire in Bombay. But while admitting that the report in question was "a flaming lie," it objects strenuously to our speaking of the whole tissue of absurdities as "nonsensical." Well, then let us agree that it was only "a flaming lie."

SIR ASHLEY EDEN has consented, a Calcutta paper states, to receive a deputation on the 17th instant, with reference to the "Sunday closing" movement in Calcutta. There is some difference of opinion as to whether the liquor-shops should be closed for the whole day or for certain hours only; but it is generally agreed that something should be done to stop the consumption of bazaar *arrack*, under whatever name it is sold, among the numerous English sailors who get ashore on Sunday.

A COMMITTEE, appointed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and composed of Major W. C. Mackinnon, Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, and some officers from the fort, assisted by several soldiers, have lately been carrying out a series of experiments on the Calcutta maidan with the Bolton range-finder. The accuracy with which the ranges were ascertained, the *Englishman* says, astonished all present, the error in distances of upwards of a thousand yards seldom exceeding one yard. Another great feature of the trials was the ease and quickness with which the soldiers learnt to use the range-finder, owing to its simplicity. Lieutenant-General J. T. Walker, C.B., R.E., Surveyor-General of India, has seen the instrument, and thinks it may be advantageously employed.

THE retirement of Mr. Justice Pontifex, the *Indian Daily News* remarks, has raised the question of the salaries to be given to Judges of the High Court, "i.e., it has raised the question in a practical shape, and in a shape where the Government of India is in a position to deal with the reform suggested by the India Office. For about four years Mr. Justice Broughton has acted on the Bench of the High Court, and now that a vacancy has occurred, it is only natural to suppose that his good service as Officiating Judge must give him the strongest claim to the permanent appointment. Mr. Broughton, without being a brilliant or showy Judge, has given very general satisfaction, and under ordinary circumstances, could not, we think, be passed over when the Government has to decide upon a successor to Mr. Justice Pontifex. But, if Mr. Broughton were to accept the appointment, he would, under the new scheme, have to do so on the reduced pay. This, in this particular case, would be a grave injustice. If, therefore, he receive the appointment, we shall be quite prepared to hear that his case has been made a special one. This, however, only postpones the settlement which must be come to, and that is, whether the pay of a Judge of the High Court is to be reduced. We are not going to repeat this morning the arguments used by Sir Richard Garth; but we have to call attention to the fact that the Secretary of State has forced upon the hands of the Government of India a reform in which the specious and dangerous plea of economy is made to over-ride the most superficial considerations of the public interest."

MR. COLQUHOUN hopes to reach Burma, overland, from China, by a route which lies considerably to the south of those traversed by Margary, Grosvenor, and Baber, Captain Gill, R.E., and the missionaries, Soltau and Stephenson. When Mr. Colquhoun went, in 1879, with a mission from the Government of India, to Zimmay, a Shan State lying between Upper Burmah and Siam, and tributary to the Siamese King, he was much struck with the Zimmay country; and the information which he collected convinced him that a journey from Canton, up the Ta-Kiang river, through South Yunnan and the Shan States, to some point in the Sittang Valley, would stand a good chance of being successful, and would furthermore prove of value both to geography and commerce. The advantages of the Zimmay route have often been urged by the mercantile community of British Burma, whose arguments have to some extent been accepted by the local Government. The Shans, who occupy the country to the north-east of Burma are an industrious and enterprising people, with a great capacity for travelling as small traders; being not unlike, in this respect, the Povindahs of the North-West frontier. As it is, these Shans come every year into British Burma in large numbers; and Zimmay is already, as Sir Ashley Eden reported, "the centre of a very large miscellaneous piece-goods trade." Should Mr. Colquhoun's enterprise be successful, the condition of the present trade will be better known, and we shall see in what particular directions it may be extended. The *Pioneer* suggests that some day, too, a branch of a railway from Rangoon through the Shan States to China may be realized; and, at any rate, the line is more likely to run this way than *vid* Bhamo.

GENERAL JUGGUT JUNG did not, after all, venture to cross the Nepal frontier, although he had been summoned to Khatmandoo to answer the charge of having been concerned in the late conspiracy. The *Pioneer* states that he is now in Patna, awaiting further developments, and in consequence of his non-appearance in the capital, his name has been struck off the Nepal army, and his goods will probably be confiscated. He is said to be so popular among the soldiers that it is doubtful if the Prime Minister would have dared to arrest him even if he had returned to Khatmandoo.

RUSSIA is evidently bent upon making herself a strong naval Power in the Pacific. A large torpedo factory, for the manufacture of all kinds of torpedoes, at Vladivostock, it is reported, is nearly complete, and a purchase of £6,000 worth of machinery abroad has been sanctioned. The dockyard authorities at Cronstadt have been making duplicates of the machinery for the new establishment, and these will be sent out next spring.

IT is expected, says a London paper, that there will be a good deal of trouble with the House of Lords this session. Lord Salisbury is determined to stem "the advancing tide of democracy," as he calls it, and will not be deterred from either rejecting or recasting Mr. Gladstone's bills. The County Government Bill, it is said, will receive "short shrift" in the House of Lords, and will be flung contemptuously back in the face of the Commons, and then there will be a grand to-do between the two Houses. The Tory leaders are quite prepared for a dissolution, and their policy will now be directed to force on that event at all risks.

THE University of London has taken the lead among universities in throwing open the door of its convocation to women. Having already taken power to grant degrees to women, and having put those powers into execution, it has now taken the logical and natural step of admitting those women who obtain the degrees to all the rights and privileges which are enjoyed by men who have taken the same degrees, including that of being acting members of the governing body. Cambridge University does not yet grant its degrees to women, nor indeed formally admit them to the examinations, but it informally examines them and unofficially reports the result. Oxford has not got beyond lending a somewhat cold hand to the establishment of colleges for women within its sacred precincts. But in a little while even there we may hope to see candidates from Lady Margaret and Somerville Halls distinguishing themselves in unofficial examinations, while Cambridge is admitting the members of Newnham and Girton to full academical degrees.

THE new regulations as to position for shooting at Wimbledon still form the principal topic of conversation among the Volunteers, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*. Many more names have been added to the memorial recently presented to the council asking them to rescind their resolution prohibiting the "back" position at the shorter ranges, and abolishing the use of other paints than black or white for the sights of the rifles; but an analysis of the list of names shows that a very small proportion of the memorialists have ever been at a Wimbledon prize meeting, and the memorial is likely to have very little weight with the council. Take, for example, the Honourable Artillery Company. Fourteen members have signed the memorial. One of these resigned some time ago. Nine of them are anything but "recognised shooting men," for one of them has only attended target practice once during the past five years, another eight times, another eleven, and another fifteen; while of these two of them failed to shoot out of the third class last year. Four out of the fourteen therefore are entitled to be listened to on the question of position. The pot-hunters are working hard to get signatures; but it is quite time that Wimbledon became more military.

THE Chilian occupation of Peru, according to a letter from Lima of December 16, is now complete and apparently permanent. Not only has Senor Calderon's Government been broken up and Calderon taken prisoner to Chili, but Pierola, the former president, has fled the country, and the Chilians have assumed even the municipal government in Lima and elsewhere, deposing the Peruvian officials. They have also taken possession of the Post-office, and supervise correspondence and telegrams. Montero has now assumed by proclamation the presidency of Peru, but it is nominal and unsupported, and he is a refugee in the mountains. A despatch from Valparaiso announces the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Bolivia and Chili. The conditions are reported to be that Bolivia shall surrender her territory along the coast and break off relations with Peru.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London

HIGH COURT.—FEBRUARY 9.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

A CLAIM FOR TWENTY-SEVEN LAKHS OF RUPEES.

CHARLES AGNEW TURNER *vs.* KESSOWJEE NAIK.

THE suit is brought by the plaintiff, the Official Assignee at Bombay, and assignee of the estate and effects of the late firm of Nursey Kessowjee and Co., to recover from the defendant the sum of Rs. 27,21,411-12-11, with interest from the 13th January, 1879, at 9 per cent. per annum. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Russel, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Little, for the defendant.

Mr. W. Fraser, Deputy Secretary Bank of Bombay, further examined by Mr. Lang, said he produced a promissory note for two lakhs, dated 30th October, 1878, signed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. and the defendant. The money was advanced to Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Kessowje Naik was guarantee to the bank on account of the four mills for Rs. 12,50,000 in all; on account of the Mazagon Company, Rs. 7,00,000; and on account of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Rs. 2,00,000; making in all Rs. 21,50,000. Kessowjee had 23 shares of the Bank of Bombay, which the bank retained as a set-off against the claim; also the balance to his current account, and his fees as a director of the bank. Up to the present time the bank had appropriated in respect of the notes for two lakhs Rs. 74,586. Besides that, Kessowjee had delivered to the bank the title deeds of his property. The bank sold the property and realised Rs. 4,82,432 clear of all expenses, which amount is now held in suspense. The bank has claimed from the estate of the four mills Rs. 12,50,000, which claim has been admitted. The bank had already received as dividends from the mills Rs. 4,05,159; and another dividend which had been declared would amount to Rs. 1,24,531. Against the Alexandra Mill Company the bank had recovered Rs. 1,93,582; against the Fleming Company, Rs. 3,09,344; against the Colaba Company, Rs. 67,829; and against the Nursey Company, Rs. 1,05,023. Another sum of Rs. 90,473 had been recovered from other parties, exclusive of the dividend to be paid to-morrow. In respect of the sum of Rs. 14,50,000 due to the bank, the bank had recovered Rs. 12,48,397, exclusive of the dividends to be paid to-morrow. In respect of the debt of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. for two lakhs, the bank had recovered Rs. 25,146 out of securities deposited with the bank by the firm. The bank had not calculated upon receiving any dividend from the estate of Nursey Kessowjee and Co. The firm still owed the bank Rs. 1,00,327 in respect of the note for two lakhs. The bank had received about 14½ annas in the rupee on the debts guaranteed by the defendant. They had received Rs. 13,50,000 against Rs. 14,50,000.

Cross-examined by Mr. Russell, the witness said the bank insisted upon the defendant giving his property in mortgage, in consequence of the unsatisfactory condition of the mills. The defendant had made statements to the directors of the bank. The bank saw reason to be dissatisfied with the statements he furnished. They understood that the statements were not correct, that is, they were more favourable to the mills than they should have been represented to be.

Re-examined.—I believe the defendant did inform Mr. Malloch afterwards that the statements were not correct; but I don't think he was the first to inform.

To the court.—The firm had not bad credit with the bank until towards the end of December, 1878. The defendant was a director of the bank until then. When a director recommends a loan to be given to any person, he does not, according to the rules, take part in the discussion regarding it.

Premchand Roychand, examined by Mr. Inverarity, said there was a debt due to Dadabhoy Eduljee Currance by Nursey Kessowjee and Co. Witness was asked to speak to Dadabhoy about its being transferred to the defendant. Dadabhoy refused to allow the debt to be transferred to the defendant.

Some documents were put in, and the defendant's case closed here, when the reply on behalf of plaintiff was adjourned, and the court rose.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

ALLEGED CONTEMPT OF COURT.

NAROTAMDAS CALLIANDAS *vs.* NAVIVAHOO AND OTHERS.

THE abolition of the Agra College, at least as a Government institution, has been definitely decided on; but the Governor-General in Council intimates that "in the event of any strong local desire being shown for the maintenance of the college on its present footing, the Government of India would not object to make over the institution, together with a portion of the endowment funds, to a body of local trustees or to a local committee, provided that such trustees or committee undertake to maintain it on an efficient footing, and subject, as regards Government aid, to the ordinary terms and conditions of the local grant-in-aid rules." The Allahabad paper remarks:—Whether any independent body capable of taking over the college on these terms may ultimately be formed remains to be seen, but meanwhile the present decision cannot but be applauded. The college deals with about 30 to 35 students at a monthly cost to the State of some Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 3,500, and there is no adequate justification for providing these young gentlemen with a costly education at the expense of the tax-payer.

IN recognition of gallantry displayed during the retreat to Candahar, a commission as lieutenant is, it is stated, to be conferred on Sergeant Algernon M. Caulfield, of the (late 66th) Berkshire Regiment. Sergeant Caulfield, who is only in his twenty-fourth year, was present at the battle of Maiwand, and in the retreat on Kandahar he although wounded in the leg, rendered such assistance to an officer of his regiment as was the means of saving his life. This is the fourth commission awarded to non-commissioned officers for gallantry in the late Afghan war.

THE MERCHANT SHIPPING BILL.

THE Select Committee to which the Bill for the further amendment of the law relating to Merchant Shipping was referred, report as follows:—

To meet a doubt that has arisen we have provided, in section 5 of the Bill as introduced (now section 4), that nothing in the Bill shall apply to any ship belonging to or in the service of the Government of India.

We have made the provisions of clauses (*a*) and (*c*) of section 6 of the Bill as introduced (now section 137) apply only to cases where material damage has been caused to the ship, and the exemption of the Board of Trade, limited the application of clauses (*d*) and (*e*) of the same section to British ships.

At the suggestion of the same Board we have, in section 16 of the Bill as introduced (now section 140), given to the Court making an investigation power to inquire into charges against Masters, Mates or Engineers whether they are certificated or not. We have also provided that, in every case in which any charge of incompetency, misconduct, wrongful act or default arises, the Court shall, before the commencement of the enquiry, furnish the Master, Mate or Engineer concerned with a copy of the report or statement of the case upon which the investigation has been directed.

We have amended the fourth paragraph of section 12 (now section 143) in the manner recommended by the Board of Trade, and required the Court in cases involving any question as to the cancellation or suspension of the certificate of a Master, Mate or Engineer to constitute as its assessors two persons having experience in the merchant service. This amendment will bring the section into harmony with Imperial legislation, and in cases where it is not practicable to procure on the spot the attendance of assessors so qualified, the Local Government will no doubt be able to send a duly qualified assessor from some other place.

In section 16 of the Bill as introduced (now section 140) we have omitted the certificate granted by the Court in lieu of a cancelled or suspended certificate shall be of a grade lower than the one cancelled or suspended. We have also, in accordance with the opinion expressed by the Local Governments, empowered them to grant under that section certificates without being advised by the Court to do so.

At the suggestion of the Board of Trade, we have, in section 17 of the Bill as introduced (now section 14), made it clear that the Local Government cannot suspend or cancel, in the cases mentioned in that section, certificates granted under the Merchant Shipping (Colonial) Act, 1869. It is, however, unnecessary to limit the words "any Local Government" in that section by adding the words "in British India," as recommended by the Board. The expression "Local Government" is defined in the General Clauses Act, 1868, to mean the person authorized by law to administer Executive Government in the part of British India in which the Act containing such expression shall operate.

At the request of the Bengal Government, we have called the officer therein called Inspector under section 28 of the Bill as introduced (now section 153) the Health-officer, and have given him the powers conferred on a Shipping-master by the Merchant Shipping Act, 1 & 2 Vict. c. 89, with curiously enough, the exact score, 74, that won all the other events at the meeting.

Owing to the late hour, at which the competition above-mentioned concluded, the silver bugle, which is bought for by selected teams from the different companies firing volleys, could not be shot for, and the ground was cleared for the athletic sports.

After the prizes had been distributed and cheers given for Mrs. Halford, the only lady who graced the camp with her presence from beginnning to end, most of the visitors departed by the evening train. The canteen presented an animated, not to say boisterous, appearance for some time later, but at length all was quiet, and the weary warriors sank to rest except the luckless guard.

Their rest, however, didn't last long. About eleven o'clock, shots were heard from the south-west, and later on from a long area more to the north. The guards were promptly turned out, and the bugle sounded; then ensued a very lively scene; the scrambling for matches, or for clothes flung anywhere in the dark, all this, and the other accompaniments to a night surprise, you must imagine. The men turned out with very creditable promptitude, and in five minutes from the bugle sound, all the companies were assembled in full order in the main street of the camp. So capitally had the secret been kept that it was in all respects a thorough surprise. No time was lost, however in preparing to repel the attack, though nobody knew in what force it would come, or from what direction. The firing lasted some ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, till the hostile party had exhausted its ammunition, and withdrew into silence. For some time longer the companies were kept on the alert, marching and counter-marching, till the recall was sounded, and the men dismissed. They were too excited, however, to go to bed at once, owing to the temporary semblance of reality that had been imparted to the idea, and knots of conversers remaining discussing it in the street for a long time. In the darkness, of course, many amusing contretemps took place; a portion of the guard sent forward to reconnoitre was, on return, taken for the enemy, and greeted most warmly, a hand to hand struggle ensuing between some of the members. At last all returned to bed, this time not to be disturbed again.

On Sunday morning divine service was conducted by Archdeacon Baly, who delivered a discourse on the advantages of the volunteer movement, especially to those in India, and regretting that it was not more zealously taken up. Two hours later the moment of departure arrived, and we marched from a camp, which, with all its faults, was very jolly, and which will be pleasurably remembered by all who took part in it. It is a pity, as Colonel Fergus-Graham remarked in his valedictory address, that none of the authorities, civil or military, could come to see us, as a visit of that sort would have exercised a very beneficial effect.

Only one accident happened all the time, a native being slightly hurt in the leg with a spent bullet. He was at once attended to, and when we saw him last, had only one anxiety as to the amount of *bukshish* he was to get. The natural disadvantages of the camp were great, but we didn't allow them to interfere with either our duty or pleasure, and I make no doubt all returned in a better condition to go on with their work from their little outing.—*Indian Daily News Correspondent.*

THE POONA TROOPS IN CAMP.

NIGREE, FEB. 8

YESTERDAY afternoon the men busily engaged themselves in the noble and very healthy game of football; later on in the evening our mutual friends, the Royal Engineers belonging to the 2nd Brigade, gave a "bon-fire" party, which was very well attended both by officers and men, the rendering of the songs being exceptionally good. One of the songs in particular named the "Kangaroo" created the greatest amusement, and was loudly encored. It was a praiseworthy fact that our Irish brothers contributed largely to the evening's enjoyment—would that there existed in "Erin's Isle" the same spirit of contentment that was evinced by the "Boys" last evening. When 11 o'clock arrived every one seemed very loathe to leave, but (duty before pleasure), it was evident to all present that the evening's entertainment had passed off with the greatest *éclat*.

The Brigades again formed up this morning at 5-30, and marched to the site of the Field Firing. The right flank attack was composed of the Rifle Brigade, Sappers and Miners, and the 43rd Company Royal Engineers. The front attack was gallantly led by the East Yorkshire Regiment, who formed an advance guard, followed by the 9th, 14th and 16th Regiments Native Infantry, all of whom were furnish with ball ammunition. The operations were of a similar character to those reported in your issue of to-day, but I hope to give you an interesting letter to-morrow, for the officers have announced a Gymkhana for this afternoon. There are to be some good sports including donkey races, flat races, tug of war, &c., and no doubt, they will be thoroughly enjoyed by all.—*Deccan Herald.*

BENGAL.

THE Rev. JOSEPH COOK.—This eminent lecturer is expected in Calcutta on Wednesday, and will probably remain here for a week or ten days.—*Statesman.*

VICEREGAL DINNER AT BARRACKPORE.—The Viceroy gave a dinner and evening party to the residents of Barrackpore on Saturday, the 4th February. Supper was laid out under big banian tree near palace, the tree was illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and the bright moonlight tended to give the scene a fairy-like appearance. The party broke up before midnight, having spent a very pleasant evening.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE DUMRAON INSTALLATION.—The preparations for the festivities are approaching completion. Apparently every endeavour has been made to make the guests comfortable and the occasion a success. The Camp in the Maharaja's Garden is well laid out and furnished. A splendid ball room has been prepared. Many people have arrived already. Sir Ashley Eden puts up in the garden house, which overlooks the tank and is nicely furnished. It is ten degrees colder than in Calcutta.—*Englishman.*

ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS.—Additions to the collection of the Zoological Gardens, Calcutta, up to Saturday, the 28th January, 1882:—

1 Sambur deer, *Cervus aristotelis.* India. Born in the Gardens ..	Sambur deer compound.
1 Crocodile (young), *Crocodilus palustris.* India. Presented by Babadi Hat Mahanty Gowdry	Aquarium.
3 Muscovy Ducks. *Anser Cygnoides.* China. Presented by E. Read, Esq.	Waterfowl tank.
2 Nilgais, *Portax tragocamelus,* India. Born in the Gardens.	Nilgai compound.
6 Tragopan, Pheasants, *Ceriornis Satyra,* Himalayas. Presented by W. Helps, Esq.	Schwendler house.
1 Siamese Fire-back Pheasant, *Euplocamus ignitus,* Siam. Presented by M. G. Stewart, Esq.	Schwedler house.

—*Statesman.*

ASSAULT.—A case of brutal assault has been brought to our notice. Last Saturday at about 6-30 p. m., a wellknown native gentleman of Bombay, trading in this city for a long time, was coming in a buggy and a European gentleman intimated, near the Scotch Kirk, when on view of a tram car the former took to his right and the latter to his left. After the tram car had passed the European drove across the buggy and gave the native gentleman a cut with his whip, he then cried out for his name, when he came down and took off the whip from the buggy and gave the poor Duck several cuts and then went away. Strange to say that neither the police nor the crowd present could restrain the rampant Anglo-Saxon or catch him. This occurred almost at the door of the police office. We hope Mr. Lambert will succeed in bringing the offender to justice.—*Hindoo Patriot.*

THE "LIBERAL."—This is the name of the new organ of the section of the Brahmo Somaj which acknowledges the leadership of Baboo Keshub Chunder Sen, and calls itself the church of the new dispensation. That there is a schism in the house is evident that in many respects there was not a oneness of view between the *Indian Mirror* and its Sunday edition, which was still lately Mr. Sen's own, but that the two had come to an open rupture and at least on some political questions antagonistic. It was time, therefore, to separate them in name. The *Sunday Mirror* has therefore ceased to exist, and in its place, as a religious organ, has been taken by the *Liberal*, which includes the *New Dispensation*. The *Indian Mirror* now issued on Sunday is the every-day *Mirror*, and is no longer a religious organ. Those who wish to keep themselves acquainted with the church of the New Dispensation must, therefore, now take the *Liberal*, which is practically the *Sunday Mirror* under a new name.—*Statesman.*

SERIOUS FIRE ON BOARD SHIP.—A serious fire broke out on board (Tuesday) morning on board the ship County of Peebles, lying at No. 2 Esplanade. The County of Peebles is a large four masted vessel capable of carrying over 12,000 bales of jute, and more than 5,000 bales had been received on board when a flake of fire from the galley it is presumed, fell amongst the cargo. This, being dry as tinder, broke into flames, which spread so rapidly that the men who were working in the hold had barely time to escape with their lives. As it was, one of them one broke his leg. The hatches of the vessel, which is an iron one, were immediately closed and the ship was taken from her moorings to Garden Reach and there grounded. The water brigade were promptly in attendance under the superintendence of Superintendents Hogg and Johnson, and in ten minutes time were in action pumping in water at the rate of 26 tons per minute. The vessel, which belongs to Messrs. Finlay, Muir & Co., was so far damaged to be despatched to Dundee in twelve days' time. As soon as the fire broke out, the topgallantmasts and the mizentopmast, which are made of wood, were promptly sent down, and 12 or 14 hours were 8 feet of water pumped into the vessel and there is every probability of the fire succumbing to the vigorous and well directed efforts which have been taken to subdue it.—*Englishman.*

STEAM ENGINE.—The engine on Saturday morning we had the satisfaction of seeing a trial trip with another of the engines lately imported by the Tramway Company, and the result was most encouraging. The engine is one of Messrs. Kitson and Co.'s, and we understand has been constructed with a special view to the requirements of this climate. It is encased all round in wooden venetians, and is thus made more comfortable for the drivers, and less likely to terrify the cattle. Messrs. Kitson and Co. have engines running in Leeds, in Dublin, on the line from Edinburgh to Portobello, and at Dunedin. Their experience has thus enabled them to construct this engine for Calcutta with all the latest improvements, together with special adaptations for this climate. One excellent feature in its working is that by a single movement with one handle, the driver at once shuts off steam and puts on the brake. The result of this is that the train can be stopped with marvellous promptitude—in half the time, we venture to say, in which a pair of horses could be stopped in an emergency. This minimises the danger of collisions. Indeed, we are inclined to think that, so far as risk of collisions or knocking down of foot-passengers is concerned, it will be actually less with this engine than with horses. Nor do we think that there is any danger to be feared from the frightening of horses in the streets. The engine is not very noisy, and there is absolutely no smoke or steam visible. After a few weeks, probably most of our horses will not see the engine pass with the most unconcern. One admirable improvement in this engine is that it is so constructed that it seems to be impossible that either man or beast can be run over by it. It is so boxed in all round with iron plates reaching almost to the ground that any object coming in contact with it would simply be brushed off the line, and could not be run over and injured. It is believed that one of these engines would do the work of sixteen horses, and when the crowd of passengers is greatest, at certain hours of the morning and evening, a train of two cars could be formed, and the assessor be thus more easily carried than is possible at present. No doubt we shall soon see the engines running regularly on Chowringhee, where we presume they will be fully tried before they are put upon more confined thoroughfares.—*Statesman.*

CALCUTTA VOLUNTEERS' CAMP OF EXERCISE.

IN the competition for the Viceroy's Cup, the winning score was a very moderate one, *viz.*, 74 out of a possible 105. This is all long way below N. I. R. A. form, but nonetheless seems to be the matter with all our crack men this year.

On Saturday morning, the parade took the form of a sham fight. The Mounted Company, having been sent on in advance, reported the village ahead full of enemies, with batteries of artillery on either flank, and goodness knows what else. As the number of volunteers on the ground was small, nothing could be done in the way of turning the flanks, but they succeeded in obtaining the advantage being taken of all cover the plain afforded. When the ammunition had all been blazed away, the final rush was made, in which the cadet corps greatly distinguished themselves by their zeal; and we returned to camp and breakfast.

The shooting competition on Saturday was similar to those of the preceding days. It was won by Edwards, of the E. B. R. V. R. with, curiously enough, the exact score, 74, that won all the other events at the meeting.

Owing to the late hour, at which the competition above-mentioned concluded, the silver bugle, which is bought for by selected teams from the different companies firing volleys, could not be shot for, and the ground was cleared for the athletic sports.

After the prizes had been distributed and cheers given for Mrs. Halford, the only lady who graced the camp with her presence from beginnning to end, most of the visitors departed by the evening train. The canteen presented an animated, not to say boisterous, appearance for some time later, but at length all was quiet, and the weary warriors sank to rest except the luckless guard.

Their rest, however, didn't last long. About eleven o'clock, shots were heard from the south-west, and later on from a long area more to the north. The guards were promptly turned out, and the bugle sounded; then ensued a very lively scene; the scrambling for matches, or for clothes flung anywhere in the dark, all this, and the other accompaniments to a night surprise, you must imagine. The men turned out with very creditable promptitude, and in five minutes from the bugle sound, all the companies were assembled in full order in the main street of the camp. So capitally had the secret been kept that it was in all respects a thorough surprise. No time was lost, however in preparing to repel the attack, though nobody knew in what force it would come, or from what direction. The firing lasted some ten minutes or a quarter of an hour, till the hostile party had exhausted its ammunition, and withdrew into silence. For some time longer the companies were kept on the alert, marching and counter-marching, till the recall was sounded, and the men dismissed. They were too excited, however, to go to bed at once, owing to the temporary semblance of reality that had been imparted to the idea, and knots of conversers remaining discussing it in the street for a long time. In the darkness, of course, many amusing contretemps took place; a portion of the guard sent forward to reconnoitre was, on return, taken for the enemy, and greeted most warmly, a hand to hand struggle ensuing between some of the members. At last all returned to bed, this time not to be disturbed again.

On Sunday morning divine service was conducted by Archdeacon Baly, who delivered a discourse on the advantages of the volunteer movement, especially to those in India, and regretting that it was not more zealously taken up. Two hours later the moment of departure arrived, and we marched from a camp, which, with all its faults, was very jolly, and which will be pleasurably remembered by all who took part in it. It is a pity, as Colonel Fergus-Graham remarked in his valedictory address, that none of the authorities, civil or military, could come to see us, as a visit of that sort would have exercised a very beneficial effect.

Only one accident happened all the time, a native being slightly hurt in the leg with a spent bullet. He was at once attended to, and when we saw him last, had only one anxiety as to the amount of *bukshish* he was to get. The natural disadvantages of the camp were great, but we didn't allow them to interfere with either our duty or pleasure, and I make no doubt all returned in a better condition to go on with their work from their little outing.—*Indian Daily News Correspondent.*

MADRAS.

PERSONATING THE VICEROY'S CHAPLAIN,

AT the Madras Criminal Sessions on Monday, before Sir Charles Turner, the case in which Edward Seymour Austin Burch came on for further hearing.

The accused was charged with cheating and forgery. He said that the prisoner called at the Post Office on the morning of the 20th September last, asked for a piece of paper, on which he wrote his address, and requested the witness to keep any letters that might come to that address, and he would call for them. The address written by the prisoner was, "Rev. H. S. Kerr, care of Post Master, Parell." That same night, the Superintendent of Police called at the Post Office, and asked witness if any one calling himself the Rev. H. S. Kerr had been to the office. The witness said a person had called, and writ ten his address as the Rev. H. S. Kerr. The Superintendent of Police then told witness if the man called again he was to be handed over to the Police. The prisoner called again at the Office on the 22nd September, when he was given into custody.

Mr. Herod Holmes, Inspector of Police, Bombay, was the next witness examined. He spoke to the arrest of the prisoner on the 22nd September last, and when he was searched, on the person being searched, the cover of a registered letter, addressed to the Rev. H. S. Kerr, was found in the prisoner's canvas bag. With the evidence of this witness, the case for the prosecution was brought to a close.

The prisoner, on being asked by his Lordship, whether he had anything to say, read out a long defence. He said he was glad that he was put on his trial before this honorable Court, where justice would be meted out. The charges, he said, were brought against him by the Very Rev. J. Colgan, Vicar General, and the expectant Bishop of the Roman Catholic Church in Bombay. He then proceeded to analyse the evidence of Fathers Colgan and D'Silva and drew attention to alleged inconsistencies in the evidence. From the evidence produced by the prosecution it was for the jury to say if he was the man who had forged the name of the Rev. H. S. Kerr. There might be a similarity in his writing with that of the letters received by Father Colgan, but in the absence of proper testimony, this would not be sufficient to convict him of forgery. There was no evidence to show that he had written the letters. Even if he had written the letters and received the money, he asked the jury to notice the unchristian feeling exhibited by Fathers Colgan and D'Silva in not

...BY AUCTION.

...AL £2,200,000
..... £200,000

LONDON BANKERS:
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UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—70, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

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By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Manager.
Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

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On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made pay able, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES,
Bombay, 8th December, 1880. Agent.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Two Tanks near Duncan Road, next to Fire Engine Depot, on account of the concerned—
50 borsas cotton waste.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 10th February, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF NEW BOOKS.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th inst., sale commencing at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by publ c auction at their rooms an invoice of books received per s.s. Clan Maclean, comprising Arctic Expeditions, Pilgrim's Progress, Martyrs to the Catholic Faith, Faiths, Globe Encyclopædia, Turkey Crests, Monograms, Heraldry, Clans, Scott sh Nation, English Nation, Irish Nation, Veterinary Adviser, Goldsmith's Imperial Cyclopædia Ornaments, Carpentry, Masonry, Bibles, Steel plates, Disruption Worthies, Douay Bibles, and History of England.
On view.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—
10 bales grey shirtings.
10 cases grey dhotics.
15 cases red-ground prints.
8 cases white shirtings.
5 cases canary jaconets.
3 cases printed handkerchiefs.
On account of the underwriters ex s.s. Teviot.
M F (603)
W B (606)
604 } 2 cases marble paper, S W damaged.
701, 703 } 18 reams coloured paper.

AT 2 P. M.

1 light English-built Brougham by Kinross.
1 " " " Open carriage.
1 Surat milk cow with a calf.
And any other carriges and horses that may be offered.

SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WINE.

On MONDAY next, the 13th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms the following sound wine, viz.
10 cases each 2 dozen No. 2 shiraz.
12 " " 2 " No. 3 do.
12 " " 2 " cabinet.
Sample bottles can be obtained from the undersigned at auction prices.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 14th inst., sale commencing at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Girgaum, opposite the Government Stables, on account of Messrs. D. Shapoorjee and Co., the whole of the machinery of their workshops, comprising self-acting gap lathe, 9" by 8' plain cutting lathe, 7" by 8' flywheels, drill machine, steel tools of various descriptions, drills of sizes, boring bars, iron clamps, catch screws, spanners, bobbin machine, punch machine, glazier machine, patent pulley, block, fitter's bench and vices, blacksmith's and carpenter's tools, beam scales, wooden patterns, &c.
Now on view.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF A PAPER MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a godown in Oak Lane, Fort, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Mr. J. H. Littlewood, and the estate of the late Mr. W. Johnson—
The machinery of a Paper Mill comprising an 8 H. P. horizontal engine with gearing shafts, wheels, pulleys, brass breast roll, iron press rolls, drying cylinder, glazing cylinders, one large rag engine of 3 cwt. capacity with reel, 24 by 2-6, bottom knives, drum washers, and gear for lifting, one set of rolling gear with wooden rolls, &c., &c.
These can be seen on application to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. are instructed to sell by public auction at his residence at Middle Colaba the fine Tramway Terminus, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned solid mahogany grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer and Schone, rich table ornaments, handsome pictures, a large aquarium with gold fishes, an iron grey G. B. galloway, 4 years old, broken to harness, gentleman's and lady's saddles, &c., the property of W. Pendlebury, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th February, 1882.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 15th, 16th, and 17th February, 1882, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction the properties hereinafter described at the times and places hereinafter mentioned, at the instance of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy, Esquire, the second mortgagee, thereof subject to an indenture of first mortgage, bearing date the 28th January, 1878, and on account and risk of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, Esquire:—

Lot No. I.—On WEDNESDAY, the 15th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate at Israel Mohla Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Mandvie, in the Island of Bombay, formerly and now in the occupation of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1046, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 12, and containing by admeasurement 142 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the temple of the Mochi caste, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. II.—On WEDNESDAY, 15th February, 1882, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the warehouse and building standing thereon, situate on the north side of the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1025, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 8, containing by admeasurement 307 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east partly by the said house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy and partly by the said temple of the Mochi caste, on the west and south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane, and on the north by a passage.

Lot No. III.—On WEDNESDAY, 15th Feb. 1882, at 5 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house and warehouse standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of Shamjee Hussajee Street, commonly called Khoja Mohla, in the sub-district of Mandvie, containing by admeasurement 72 square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 942 and 1458, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Aladinbhoy, on the north by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinboy, and on the south by the said Israel Mohla Cross Lane.

Lot No. IV.—On THURSDAY, 16th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the three several messuages or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, on the west side of the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, containing by admeasurement 416 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 618 and by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 26, 27, and 28, and bounded on the east by the said Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west partly by the house of Asadbhoy Hasanbhoy, partly by the temple of the Mochi caste, and partly by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, on the north by the house of Fazal Kasum, and on the south by the house of the said Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy.

Lot No. V.—On FRIDAY, 17th February, 1882, at 4 p.m., on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of Fasendari land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-houses standing thereon, situate at or on the west side of Commercari first row, without the Fort, in the sub-district of Mandvie, formerly and now in the occupation of Moolcorkhan and others, containing by admeasurement 655 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Nos. 2 and 3, and bounded on the east by the said Commercari first row, on the west by a sweeper's passage, on the north by the property of Mandi Lalljee, and on the south by the house of Curseejee Sorabjee Vachaghandi.

For further particulars as to what amount is due under the said first mortgage and as to the conditions of sale any information may be made to Messrs. JAMARDHAN and MOOLJEE, attorneys for the said second mortgagee, or to the undersigned at their office in Meadow Street, No. 4, Fort.—Dated this 31st January, 1882.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Fresh ham at 9 annas and at 8 annas a lb.; bacon in tin and canvas.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 10th February, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th, and TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m. on each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at No.—, Meadow street, Fort (on the 1st floor of old *Bombay Gazette* office), an invoice of superior round wick, duplex, and F lights kerosene lamps with globes, samples of glassware, earthen plates, sneakers, cups and saucers, chamber utensils, toilet sets, handsome tea and coffee sets of various colours, several tea sets with trays, a large stock of sample cards, knives, scissors, locks, padlocks, razors, meerschaum pipes, buggy and hurricane lamps, sewing machines, zinc buckets and sarees, hammers, spades and hoes, hand vices and anvil, scales and weights, superior Cleaver's bar, toilet and other soaps, hair oil, pomades, purses, cotton and woolen socks, stockings, shirts, jackets, and polkas, night caps, handkerchiefs, hand gloves, Canadian gold jewellery, leather travelling cases, jewel boxes, bags, plateaus, &c., &c., and a great variety of sundry miscellaneous articles too numerous to mention.
The property is on view.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.
By order of the concerned and on account and risk of Adjibhoy Noorbhoy.
F. S. & Co. 706-10—5 cases each 500 milles groveless eyed sharps (needle) Nos. 1-10.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome small pony dog-cart with a handsome fast-trotting bay pony, set of brown leather harness.
1 brown country-bred galloway, goes well in harness.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, Tarwaddy, Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished carved and plain house-hold furniture, best electro-plated ware, silver Cutch works, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome solid mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, in excellent order, first rate pictures, oil-paintings and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, very valuable books, a handsome English-built victoria phaeton, in very good order, a handsome brown waler riding horse, a handsome grey Australian mare, hunting and side saddles with bridles, set of plated mounted single harness, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of John E. Bodger, Esq., the same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner, dessert and breakfast services, best Cutch work silverware such as salver, flower-holders, muffineers, salt cellars, sugar basin, milk jug, table and tea-spoons, &c., best electro-plated ware, such as hot-water oval curry dishes, vegetable dishes, round salad bowl, cruet, pickle and egg frames, salver, toast rack, beer-mug, biscuit box, muffineers, ice pitchers, sets of ivory handle dessert and fish knives and forks in case, sets of Madras made silver chased ice spoons, and tongs in morocco case, sets of fiddle pattern table spoons and forks, table branched candlesticks, table, piano and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture such as a set of dining table in 5 pieces, side-board, what-nots, pier circular, oval, round, monkey, tripod, dressing, washing and writing tables, easy, folding and travelling chairs, reclining couches, drawing and dining room Madras pattern arm and without arms chairs, drawing room and conversation couches, drawing room chairs, centre ottoman, handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons," handsome large China jars, China table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, 1, 2 and 3 branched wall shades, handsome iron Japanned 4 posts and Madras pattern teakwood bedsteads, almirah, chests, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing, cheval glasses, bath tube, towel horse, dispense articles and cooking utensils, pictures, linen, very valuable books, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P.M.

1 Handsome English-built Victoria Phaeton.
1 " fast trotting grey Australian mare.
1 " brown water riding horse.
Gentleman's and Lady's saddle and bridle, and sets of plated mounted harness, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 a.m. on the same day.

On TUESDAY, the 14th February, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at 129, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and glassware, first-rate pictures and cromos, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., &c, the property of D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq., changing his residence. The same comprises rich thin plain glassware, handsome dinner and dessert services, best electro-plated ware, such as cruet frame with 6 bottles, muffineers, ice pitcher and ice pail, tea trays, tea set, set of beaded pattern spoons and forks, chamber, piano, and table candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished household furniture such as oblong dining table, side board, whatnots, pier, circular, oval, round, tripod, monkey, writing, dressing and washing tables, dumb waiters, drawing and dining room, Madras pattern, arm and without arm chairs, easy, folding, and reclining chairs, drawing-room and conversation couches, hanging and table kerosine lamps, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by Collard and Collard, handsome iron 4 posts bedsteads, rich Brussels carpet, almirah, chest of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing and cheval glasses, bath tubs, towel horse, dispense articles, and cooking utensils, &c., &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction in the tents, Esplanade, opposite the Young Men's Christian Association, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, first-rate pictures, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. Bingham.
The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of choice and rare Plants at Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 6-30 a. m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, the Bee-hive, Malabar Hill, a collection of crotons, ferns, roses, bignonias, and other choice plants and flowering shrubs, the property of John Warden, Esquire. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the General Assembly's Institution, Kalbadavi, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate mahogany harmonium, by Alexandre, in excellent order, first-rate pictures and chromos, and (if not previously disposed of by private sale) a handsome English-built tonga, with a brown galloway, and harness saddle and bridle, &c., &c., the property of Rev. A. Bourguin.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence, "Kateville," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, very rich crockery and China ware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, handsome English-built Barouche by "Kesterton of Longacre," handsome small pony dog-cart, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of C. H. R. Forbes, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best electro-plated ware, crockery and glassware, a first-rate mahogany grand square pianoforte by Scheidmayer & Schone, handsome China vases, fine Surat goats and kids, large China bath tubs, large China flower pots, rich table ornaments, saddles, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of Roger Sedgwick, Esq.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 10th February, 1882.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2,503, dated 23rd December, 1881, under Section 208 of the city of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 3,50,000,) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and-a-half lacs are to be expended in extending the water supply of the City, and one lac in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given overleaf. Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of Rs. 500, or some multiple of Rs. 500.

4. Tenders for the whole or any part of the above-named sum of (Rs. 3,50,000) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees will be received by the President of the Municipal Commission up to noon on the 23rd February, 1882.

5. Each tender should be in the form hereto annexed, and completed in a sealed cover, superscribed "Tender for Municipal Loan of 1882," and sent to the Municipal Office, addressed to "The President Municipal Commission, Madras."

6. The tenders will be opened by the President at the Municipal Office on the 23rd February, 1882, at noon, a minimum rate having first been fixed by the President.

7. Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken a part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on as before the 15th March, 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of aliotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

	Annually.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government ..	Rs. 57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund ..	Rs. 28,600
Interest at 5 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for Market payable to Debenture holders ..	Rs. 1,200
	Rs. 87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL,
President.
Municipal Office, Madras, 11th January, 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum allotted to me on or before the 15th of March, 1882.

Signature
Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.
Madras, the 1882.

No.

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, We, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by or Order, the sum promise to pay to the said of) thirty years after the date hereof, together with Interest on ( ) at the rate of Five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March, and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras.
President.
Commissioner.
Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form:—

I, A. B., of do hereby transfer to C. D. of the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to hold unto the said C. D. his Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORILNG DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.	Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.	White Cassimere for Racing do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.	Cricketing and Boating Flannels.

Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GENT'S SCARVES, TIES, BRACES GLOVES, &C.

THORPE & CO. beg to announce the arrival of the above, all the newest shapes, best qualities, latest designs, and colours.

WINDSORS.

	Rs. a.
The Windsor, in light Checks, Spots, and Stripes, Washing Silk ...each	2 0
The Windsor, Washing Silk, Blue and Black Bird's Spots, will tie knot Bow or Ring...each	2 0
The Windsor, Plain and Fancy Colored Silks ...each	3 0
Long Scarves, extra length, specially for Sailor's knot, black and all the new colours ...Rs. 3 8 to	4 8
Fold Windsors, Tie, Knot or Bow, rich corded Silk Spots and Stripes ...each	3 0
The Four-in-hand Scarves, shaped to the neck, making a large Knot, Plain and Fancy Stripe Silk ...each 2 12	3 8

PIN SCARVES.

The Alfonso, with Renewing Knot, Black, Fancy, Plain Colours ...	2 8
The Edinborough, Renewing knot, White fancy silk and Straw Fancy, the latest novelty ...	2 0
Washing Cambric Pin Scarves ...	1 0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Best White Lawn hemmed ready for use per doz.	5 0
Best White Cambric hemmed ready for use, Rs. 8-8 to ..	15 0
Colored Borders Rs. 6-0 to...	15 0
Colored Borders Hemstitched Rs. 18-8 to...	25 0

KNOT SCARVES.

	Rs. a.
The Don, Small Knot, Light Checks and Stripes, Washing Silk ...	1 12
The Don, Small Knot, Black, Plain Colours, Spots and Fancy Stripes ...	2 0
The Duke Scarf Medium Knot, Black Plain Colours, Spots Stripes, a large variety each.	2 12
Black Folded Silk Ties, all Widths from...	1 0
Washing Cambric Ties spot Stripes or Checks per dozen...	2 8

BOWS.

The Opera Bow Silk, Striped and Plain each..	1 12
The Gray, a neat Bow ready made in Brocaded silk and colours each ..	2 0
The Broderic Bow, square ends, Black and Colours ...	2 0
White Satin Dress Bows, the latest Novety ...	1 0
Black Bows, elastic ...	12 0
White Dress Bows As. 12 to..	1 8

BRACES.

French Web ...	1 12
Plain Cambric ...	2 0
Guyot's Celebrated ...	2 0
The United Service Bridle Leather ...	2 8
Scarlet and White Berlin ...	2 12
Boy's Braces ...	1 8

GENT'S KID GLOVES.

Gent's White Kid ...	2 0
Gent's Best French White ...	2 8
Gent's Best Lavender ...	3 0
Gent's White Dogskin for Military ...	2 8
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin ...	2 12
Gent's Military Doe, and Buck Gloves ...	3 8
Ladies' Tan Gauntlet Gloves ...	2 12

THORPE AND CO.,

HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent.

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.	GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.
LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.	GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.
LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.	GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.
LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.
LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.	GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.
LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265	GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.
LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.	GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.
LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.	GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS, from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.
LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.	GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.
LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.	

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C. MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

EDMOND CHARPIE,

WATCHMAKER OF BOMBAY, make

ESPECIALLY FOR INDIA.

FIRST CLASS CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in strong neat nickel silver case, crystal front at ... ... Rs. 25
SUPERIOR HUNTING SILVER LEVER WATCHES, at ... ,, 25

BOTH OF THEM are constructed to stand any climate and rough usage, and especially made FOR THE ARMY AND RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

Forwarded free of Package and Postage to any parts of India by value payable system.

For ANY OTHER KIND OF GOOD WATCHES from Rs. 14 to Rs. 1,500. Please send for catalogue of the well-known establishment of

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCHMAKER,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,

ESTABLISHED 1878.

THE GREAT CLEARANCE SALE WILL BE CONTINUED ALL THIS WEEK.

THIS IS A GENUINE CLEARANCE SALE TO MAKE ROOM FOR NEW GOODS.

ENORMOUS SACRIFICES!
GREAT BARGAINS!
IMMENSE REDUCTIONS!

N. B.—The BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR is painted Red, White, and Blue, and the address is

ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO.,

JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.
Next door to National Bank.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, and Earrings and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved. Size...	No. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain...	Rs. 23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved...	Rs. 25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs enamelled "Forget me nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c. priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns.
Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c. Size...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain... Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled. Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above
In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.
Collarettes thick flexible bands convertible into pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
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NOW READY.
AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S.